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PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Problems of protectionism and structural adjustment

Addendum

STATISTICAL AND INFORMATION ANNEX

Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat

This annex provides supporting material for the main report entitled "Problems of protectionism and structural adjustment" (TD/B/1282) prepared for the thirty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board.

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Table I.1

Growth of world trade, 1970-1989
(Percentages based on data at current dollars)

Exports from: / Exports to:	Year	World[a/]	Developed market-economy countries	Developing countries	Socialist countries of Asia	Countries in Eastern Europe
A. Annual average rate of growth in world trade						
World[b/]	1970-1980	20.4	19.9	22.7	20.3	17.5
	1980-1985	-0.8	-0.7	-1.8	13.7	1.0
	1985-1986	9.3	12.4	1.7	-2.1	11.9
	1986-1987	17.7	20.0	13.7	9.7	5.9
	1987-1988	13.8	13.4	16.8	27.3	6.9
	1988-1989	7.0	7.5	4.7	0.5	-1.4
Developed market-economy countries	1970-1980	18.9	18.1	21.0	21.9	21.8
	1980-1985	0.3	1.2	-3.1	11.5	-4.4
	1985-1986	16.1	20.2	6.7	-8.4	5.9
	1986-1987	17.9	20.2	14.1	-4.5	6.0
	1987-1988	14.2	13.3	16.7	19.5	14.0
	1988-1989	7.7	7.2	7.6	-4.9	10.7
Developing countries	1970-1980	25.6	25.3	28.5	19.6	17.9
	1980-1985	-4.1	-6.1	-0.9	22.1	1.4
	1985-1986	-10.1	-9.5	-10.5	-2.6	-11.6
	1986-1987	20.0	22.7	11.0	36.0	-5.5
	1987-1988	15.6	14.6	20.7	51.0	10.6
	1988-1989	7.9	8.7	4.5	9.6	8.2
Socialist countries of Asia	1970-1980	24.4	28.5	23.0	..	18.4
	1980-1985	8.1	6.5	10.0	..	7.1
	1985-1986	13.3	10.2	14.3	-18.9	23.7
	1986-1987	25.5	17.7	36.9	13.6	10.6
	1987-1988	20.3	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.2
	1988-1989	5.8	6.0	7.2	0.0	0.0
Countries in Eastern Europe	1970-1980	17.7	20.9	19.5	15.4	15.6
	1980-1985	2.1	-0.2	1.8	8.4	3.1
	1985-1986	10.3	-9.5	5.9	27.0	19.5
	1986-1987	9.4	14.0	9.9	8.8	7.8
	1987-1988	4.0	8.0	1.4	9.2	3.6
	1988-1989	-1.5	9.3	-25.6	-6.3	-7.4
B. Annual average rate of growth in trade in manufactures						
World [b/]	1970-1980	19.1	18.3	22.0	20.4	16.4
	1980-1985	1.8	3.0	-2.2	19.7	0.3
	1985-1986	20.4	25.7	9.5	-4.0	16.8
	1986-1987	19.8	22.7	15.3	6.0	7.7
	1987-1988	15.7	14.9	18.7	24.1	10.2
Developed market-economy countries	1970-1980	18.7	17.8	21.6	21.4	19.5
	1980-1985	0.8	2.1	-3.4	17.4	-4.0
	1985-1986	21.6	26.7	8.8	-7.9	17.2
	1986-1987	18.2	22.2	13.2	-7.5	7.5
	1987-1988	14.6	14.1	16.4	11.4	11.0

Table 1.1 (continued)

Growth of world trade, 1970-1989
(Percentages based on data at current dollars)

Exports from: / Exports to:	Year	World[a/]	Developed market-economy countries	Developing countries	Socialist countries of Asia	Countries in Eastern Europe
Developing countries	1970-1980	26.0	25.6	27.2	32.0	19.9
	1980-1985	8.6	10.5	3.2	40.9	4.8
	1985-1986	13.3	19.1	7.7	-6.7	0.0
	1986-1987	36.9	43.1	27.6	39.8	-6.5
	1987-1988	23.9	19.6	29.0	52.6	17.2
Socialist countries of Asia	1970-1980	24.1	33.1	22.9	..	15.6
	1980-1985	3.2	4.2	0.8	..	6.7
	1985-1986	56.8	55.8	65.3	0.0	38.8
	1986-1987	13.8	13.4	16.0	0.0	8.0
	1987-1988	21.2	31.1	21.2	0.0	22.2
Countries in Eastern Europe	1970-1980	15.8	17.1	17.9	14.9	14.7
	1980-1985	1.6	1.3	0.4	6.9	1.9
	1985-1986	15.4	11.4	7.0	25.6	17.5
	1986-1987	7.9	9.4	3.9	2.0	9.2
	1987-1988	9.3	15.8	13.8	6.0	8.7

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on data published in the UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, various issues.

a/ Including special category exports, ships' stores and bunkers and other exports of minor importance whose destinations could not be determined.

b/ "World trade" includes exports from the rest of the world.

Table I.2

Volume growth of exports by region and country of origin, 1980-1990
(Average annual rates of growth in per cent)

	1980-1985	1986-1989	1986	1987	1988	1989[a/]	1990[b/]
WORLD	2.3	6.6	4.0	5.5	8.5	7.0	6.0
Developed market-economy countries	3.3	5.6	1.3	5.2	8.2	7.2	6.2
Europe	3.2	4.1	2.0	2.8	6.0	7.3	6.0
- EEC (12)[c/]	3.0	3.9	2.0	2.6	6.0	7.0	6.1
- intra EC	2.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.9	6.8
- extra EC	3.2	-0.3	-5.8	-2.2	2.4	4.8	5.1
- EFTA	5.1	5.3	1.9	4.3	6.1	8.5	5.5
Japan	7.3	2.1	-0.6	0.4	4.3	4.4	6.6
North America	-1.4	11.8	5.5	15.2	17.7	8.7	6.3
- United States	-3.2	13.8	6.0	16.8	20.5	12.5	8.4
- Canada	3.0	5.0	3.6	7.0	10.0	-0.7	1.1
Australia, New Zealand	4.7	5.1	3.9	8.0	1.0	3.3	7.5
Developing countries	-1.2	10.7	12.4	12.7	11.7	6.0	5.1
Africa	-5.1	1.5	5.2	4.7	0.5	-4.3	3.3
- North Africa	-6.2	3.0	17.7	6.0	-3.0	-6.9	..
- Sub-Saharan Africa	-4.2	0.3	-5.1	3.7	4.0	-1.1	..
- oil-exporting countries [d/]	-6.0	-2.1	-18.7	1.6	10.0	1.1	..
- other Sub-Saharan countries	0.2	2.2	7.6	6.0	-3.4	-1.0	..
Latin America	3.7	4.1	-2.5	8.3	9.4	1.6	4.3
Asia	-1.2	14.3	19.1	15.8	14.2	8.2	5.6
- South and South-East Asia	7.4	15.2	18.7	19.5	14.0	9.0	7.5
- East Asian four [e/]	9.2	16.4	20.6	23.2	14.1	8.3	6.5
- ASEAN four [f/]	3.3	12.6	15.5	9.1	14.4	11.5	10.5
- South Asia [g/]	3.3	10.5	6.2	16.3	11.8	8.0	8.0
- West Asia	-12.3	11.3	20.0	5.0	15.0	6.0	-1.2
Developing Europe [h/]	10.8	3.4	0.0	7.1	6.0	0.5	-0.1
Eastern European countries	3.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.4	-1.6	-10.5
USSR	1.5	4.4	10.0	3.3	4.8	-0.3	-7.0
Other Eastern Europe	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.2	4.0	-3.0	-14.2
Socialist countries of Asia	12.5	10.6	10.2	16.7	10.4	7.9	7.0

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data from official international sources.

Table I.2 (continued)

a/ Estimates.
b/ Forecasts based on partial data.
c/ Includes the 12 EEC countries for all years.
d/ Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Nigeria
e/ Hong Kong, Republic of Korea. Singapore, Taiwan Province of China.
f/ Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand.
g/ Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
h/ Cyprus, Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia

Table I.3

Value growth of manufactured exports from developing countries, 1980-1989

(Average annual rates of growth in per cent)

	1980-1985	1986-1989	1986	1987	1988	1989[a/]
Developing countries	8.6	19.8	15.4	34.3	23.9	7.4
Africa	1.0	29.6	32.5	30.2	30.4	20.0
- North Africa	4.3	32.1	38.1	48.3	30.2	13.7
- Sub-Saharan Africa	-2.0	22.7	26.3	8.3	30.8	27.7
Latin America	10.2	12.9	-18.3	47.6	20.0	12.1
Asia	8.9	21.4	19.5	36.7	25.4	6.8
- South and South-East Asia	9.4	22.0	20.3	37.8	26.1	6.1
- East Asia four[b/]	9.6	21.2	20.4	37.3	26.4	3.2
- ASEAN four[c/]	12.0	32.0	28.4	45.0	30.0	25.5
- South Asia[d/]	4.4	25.6	50.9	24.4	16.8	13.3
West Asia	0.0	6.4	3.8	8.7	1.7	11.6
Developing Europe [e/]	12.2	11.1	-4.4	24.0	10.6	16.3
Memo item:						
Change in index of unit value of manufactured exports from developing countries	-1.7	4.7	3.2	6.6	7.7	1.5

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on United Nations statistical office data tapes.

a/ Estimates.
b/ Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China.
c/ Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand.
d/ Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
e/ Cyprus, Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Table I.4

East-West trade: value, volumes and trade balances, 1989-1990
(Percentage change and million US dollars)

	Value change				Volume change						
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Trade balance		
	1989	1990[a/] QI	1989	1990[a/] QI	1989	1990[a/] QI	1989	1990[a/] QI	1989	1989 QI	1990 QI
Bulgaria	4.8	-20.3	-1.7	1.7	3	-25	-1	-2	-1 373	- 350	-415
Czechoslovakia	10.9	8.9	-1.6	30.3	10	7	-	28	71	209	52
former German Democratic Republic	9.5	-9.4	6.7	-3.8	8	-13	8	-5	-1 032	33	-70
Hungary	12.6	15.3	10.8	0.6	12	12	13	-1	283	-38	79
Poland	5.2	8.5	6.3	-19.0	5	10	-6	-19	364	211	576
Romania	-1.1	-40.1	-5.3	329.1	-3	-44	-9	290	3 081	821	-138
Eastern Europe	8.3	-4.5	4.3	9.4	7	-6	2	7	1 395	888	84
Soviet Union	7.8	-1.3	21.1	27.2	3	-10	22	24	-6 516	-1 574	-3791
Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	8.1	-2.9	12.8	19.9	5	-8	12	16	-5 121	-686	3 707

Sources: ECE Common Data Base. Value change is measured in US dollars. Values and trade balances reflect eastern trade reports; volume changes are ECE secretariat estimates.

a/ Relative to the first quarter of 1989.

Table I.5

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Basic economic indicators, 1976-1990
(Average annual and annual growth rates, in percentages)

Country or group, indicator	1976-1980	1981-1985	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 Jan-March
Eastern Europe								
Net material product	3.6	2.2	3.7	4.6	3.2	3.0	-1.5	..
Industrial output[a/]	5.6	2.8	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.6	-0.2	-13.4
Agricultural output[a/]	1.9[b/]	1.1[b/]	1.1	5.3	-0.8	1.4	-0.1	..
Gross investment	2.7	-0.7	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.5	-2.2	..
Exports	6.5	4.8	2.4	0.3	1.2	4.0	-3.0	-14.2
Imports	4.1	0.4	5.5	5.3	1.8	2.9	0.2	-5.8
Soviet Union								
Net material product	4.3	3.2	1.6	2.3	1.6	4.4	2.4	-2.0
Industrial output[a/]	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.9	1.7	-1.2
Agricultural output[a/]	1.7[b/]	1.1[b/]	0.1	5.3	-0.6	1.7	0.8	..
Gross investment	3.3	3.5	3.0	8.3	5.7	6.2	0.6	-5.4
Exports	4.9	1.5	-4.3	10.0	3.3	4.8	-0.3	-7.0
Imports	5.9	5.8	4.7	-6.0	-1.6	4.0	8.9	6.0

Source: Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, based on national statistical publications and plan fulfilment reports.

a/ Gross output.

Table I.6

Selected border non-tariff measures implemented or renewed since the Punta del Este Declaration (September 1986)

Country	*Date*	*Type of non-tariff measure*	*Affected countries/territories*	*Products covered*	*Operation of the measure*
Australia	Jun/87	Tariff quota	World	Certain cheeses and curd	Quota system maintains existing duty rate ($A96 per tonne) as primary rate. The above quota rate is $A2100. Quotas have been allocated to foreign suppliers on the basis of 1985/1986 import volumes. Tariff quotas are to be phased out on 1 July 1992.
Austria	Mar 87	Import relief (quota)	World	Broken rice	Measure under GATT Art. XIX
	Mar 90	Import relief (quota)	World	Certain types of prepared fowls	Measure under GATT Art. XIX. The quota is applicable until 31 December 1990.
Canada	Jan/88	Bilateral restraint agreement	German Democratic Republic	Hosiery	For period 1 Jan 1988 - 31 Dec 1991
	Jan/88 and May/89	Quantitative restrictions	World	Certain dairy products and broiler hatching eggs and chicks.	Extension of products covered by supply management programmes for manufactured milk (Jan/88) and broiler hatching eggs and chicks (May/89) Canada has justified such import restrictions under GATT Article XI:2(c)(i).
EEC	Jan/87	VER	China	Manioc, and sweet potatoes.	Agreement to restrain exports during 1987-1989, following consultations held under Article 6 of the Trade and Co-operation agreement between the EEC and China
	Jan/87	VER	Thailand, Indonesia	Manioc	Extension of the agreements, until 31 Dec. 1990
	Feb/87	Community surveillance	World	Urea	
	Apr/87	VER	Venezuela	Steel products	VER in return for suspension of antidumping duties. Not renewed in 1990.
	May/87	Community surveillance	Japan	Colour TVs, personal computers and craft tools	Following arrangement between the United States and Japan on trade in semi-conductors. Renewed for personal computers and electropneumatic drills, effective 31 May 1989.
	Nov/87	Suspension of imports	World	Certain frozen squid	Emergency measure under GATT Art. XIX, following increased imports at alleged abnormally low prices
	Dec/87	VER	German Democratic Republic	Sheep and goat meat	Similar to existing arrangements with other suppliers, under Common Market Organization for sheep and goat meat.
	Dec/87	Extension of import surveillance	Egypt, Turkey and Malta	Certain textile imports	Voluntary export restraints in return for preferential tariff treatment
	Jan/88	VER (unilateral action by exporter)	Japan	Fork-lift trucks	Self restraint of exports for one year, extended for a subsequent year.

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, compiled from official published information.

Note: The list does not include antidumping and countervailing duty measures nor bilateral actions under the MFA. The inclusion of non-tariff measures in this list does not prejudge the consistency of the measures with GATT.

Table I.6 (Cont'd)

Selected border non-tariff measures implemented or renewed since the Punta del Este Declaration (September 1986)

Country	*Date*	*Type of non-tariff measure*	*Affected countries/territories*	*Products covered*	*Operation of the measure*
EEC (cont'd)	Feb/88 Apr 88	Import surveillance Import quotas	Southern hemisphere	Dessert apples	Measures under the Common Market Organization for fruit and vegetables. In Feb/88 surveillance licensing was introduced on basis of high export forecasts by main suppliers. In Apr 88 import quotas were established and imports from Chile were suspended In Jul 88 all imports were suspended until Aug 88.
	Jul 89	Minimum import prices	World	Processed cherries	Emergency action under GATT Art. XIX. The measure provides for a countervailing charge to be levied on imports from third countries which do not observe minimum import prices.
	Jan 89	Import surveilance	World	Steel	Extension, for 1989, of the import surveillance of certain steel products
	Apr 89	Renewal of VERs	Main suppliers (among others: Brazil and Republic of Korea)	Steel products	Imported steel products are controlled by basic import prices and VERs, negotiated with main suppliers on an annual basis. VER with the Republic of Korea was not renewed in 1990.
	Jul 90	VERs	Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Prov. of China	Footwear	The Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Province of China, undertook to limit footwear exports to the EC from 1 July 1990 until 31 Dec. 1992. National restrictions (quotas) applied by France and Italy were replaced by prior Community surveillance.
France	Mar 88	VER Bilateral quota	Rep. of Korea Taiwan, Prov. of China	Footwear	Until 30 June 1990. See OJ L 54 of 1 March 1988.
Greece	Nov/87	Import ban	World	Almonds	Ban was lifted as from 29 April 1988.
Ireland	May/87	Import quotas	Countries in Eastern Europe and USSR	Urea	Until December 1987
Italy	Dec 87	Bilateral quota	Taiwan Prov. of China	Slide fasteners	
	Mar 88	VER Bilateral quota	Rep. of Korea Taiwan Prov. of China	Footwear	Until 30 June 1990. See OJ L 54 of 1 March 1988.
Spain	Mar 87	Quotas	World	Certain steel products	Extension of safeguard measures under Art. XIX of GATT.
	Dec 87	Bilateral quota	Taiwan Prov. of China	Slide fasteners	
Portugal	May/88	Quotas	World	Refrigerators and freezers	Safeguard measures under GATT Art XIX.
UK	Jan 87	Bilateral quotas	German Democratic Republic and USSR	Urea	Until December 1987.
Finland	May 88	Import licensing	Romania	Certain steel products	Safeguard action (Romania's protocol of accession)
Japan	Feb 89	VER, autonomous action by exporter	Republic of Korea	Certain knitwear	Industry undertaking to limit growth of exports to one-percent annually and to monitor export prices

Table I.6 (Cont'd)

Selected border non-tariff measures implemented or renewed since the Punta del Este Declaration (September 1986)

Country	*Date*	*Type of non-tariff measure*	*Affected countries/territories*	*Products covered*	*Operation of the measure*
South Africa	Mar 88	Increased duties	World	Certain footwear	Emergency action under GATT Art. XIX. Temporary extension of suspension of GATT bindings.
	Aug 88	Import surcharges	World	Generic	Extension and modification of the rate of import surcharge introduced in 1985.
United States	Dec 86	Customs user fee	World	Generic	The "merchandise processing fee", enacted in the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act, imposes an *ad-valorem* charge for the processing of commercial marchandise entering the United States. The "Customs and Trade Act of 1990" modified the structure of the fee as from 1 Oct. 1990.in order to bring it in conformity with GATT.
	Jan 87	Tax on imported petroleum	World	Petroleum and petroleum products	Increased tax on petroleum with a differential between 8.2 cents per barrel for domestic oil and 11.7 cents per barrel on imported petroleum products, provided in the "Superfund Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1986". In Dec. 1989 the United States indicated that an amendment to the "Superfund" tax legislation was approved by the Congress to equalize the current tax between domestic and imported products.
	Jan 87	VERs Import monitoring	Japan and Taiwan, Prov. of China Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland	Machine tools	VRAs for a five-year period under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (National Security). A surge of exports to the United States may trigger unilateral action under Section 232.
	Jan 87	Textiles agreement	El Salvador Myanmar	Certain textiles	Quotas for certain textiles (until 31.12.89; new agreement until 31.12.92) Quotas for certain textiles (until 31.12.90)
	Apr 87	Textiles agreement	Panama		Quotas for wool and mmf sweaters (until 31.3.90)
	Apr 87	Increased duties	Japan	Certain electronic goods (lap and desk-top computers, certain colour TV-receivers and certain hand power tools).	The increased tariff duties of 100 per cent (affecting some $300 million of imports) were partially removed in June and November 1987 as Japanese firms ceased alleged dumping in third country markets.
	Jul 87	Extension of import relief (quotas and increased tariffs)	World	Specialty steel	Import relief granted under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 through quotas and additional duties. The relief expired on 30 September 1989.
	Jul 87	VER (unilateral action by exporter)	Republic of Korea	Video-cassette recorders, microwave ovens, TV sets	Combination of floor price and volume restrictions (autolimitation to prevent unfair practices and excessive competition among exporters).

Table I.6 (Cont'd)

Selected border non-tariff measures implemented or renewed since the Punta del Este Declaration (September 1986)

Country	*Date*	*Type of non-tariff measure*	*Affected countries/territories*	*Products covered*	*Operation of the measure*
United States (cont'd)	Aug 87	Textiles agreement	USSR	Certain textiles	Quotas for certain textiles (agreement until 31 December 1992).
	Oct 87	Orderly Marketing Arrangement	China	Ammonium paratungstate and tungtic oxide	Following affirmative USITC decision on market disruption under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974
	Oct 87	VERs	Australia, New Zealand	Bovine meat	VERs negotiated for 1988 with a view of avoiding import quotas under the Meat Import Act of 1979
		VERs (Steel Import Program)	China Trinidad and Tobago	Steel products	
	Apr 87, 88,89, and 90	VER (unilateral action by exporter)	Japan	Automobiles	VER at the level of 2.3 million units was extended successively for fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.
	Jun 88	Import quotas	United Arab Emirates	Certain textile products	Quotas, the last of which is scheduled to expire on 26.11.90, have been imposed unilaterally pending negotiation of a bilateral agreement. A tentative agreement until 31.12.91 was concluded in Feb 89 but it was not signed as of May 1990.
	Oct 88	Increased duties	Brazil	Certain non-benzenoid drugs, paper products and consumer electronics	The measure (100 percent ad valorem duties) was imposed in retaliation for the alleged Brazil's failure to provide patent protection for U.S. pharmaceuticals and related products. The retaliatory duties were lifted in June 1990.
	Jan 89	Quotas	Thailand	Certain textile products	Certain textile categories are subject to unilateral import restraint after the bilateral textile agreements expired at the end of 1988.
	Jan 89	Increased duties	EEC	Beef without bone, porc hams and shoulders, tomatoes, coffee extracts essences or concentrates, alcoholic beverages, fruit juices and pet food	Tariffs of 100 per cent ad-valorem imposed on $100 million worth of imports from the EEC in retaliation for the ban of imports of hormone-treated meat. Retaliatory duties on pork hams and shoulders and tomato sauce were removed in 1989.
	Sep 89	Global quota	39 countries	Sugar	Extension, through September 1990, of the system of allocation of quotas established in 1982. The quota system was superseded by tariff quotas, as from 1 October 1990, to comply with a GATT panel finding that the import quotas violated GATT rules.
	Sep 89	Extension of VERs	19 countries and the EEC	Steel products	A "Steel Trade Liberalization Programme" extended VERs for two and one-half years until 31 March 1992, with imports allowed to increase by one percentage point per year. The VERs will be phased-out after this period during which an international consensus for "fair and open" steel trade is to be negotiated.

Table I.7a

Latin American and Caribbean countries: tariff reductions and/or simplification of tariff structures

Country	*Tariff rates*
Argentina	Tariff rates in the range of 5 to 40 per cent
Bolivia	In April 1990, tariff rates for all items except capital goods were reduced from 15 to 10 per cent In January 1990, tariff rates for capital goods were reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.
Brazil	The average tariff rate will be reduced from 37 per cent in 1990 to 20 per cent by 1994.
Colombia	The average tariff rate was reduced from 26 per cent in 1989 to 22 per cent in 1990.
Costa Rica	Tariffs range from 1 to 40 per cent, except for some items which are subject to higher rates.
Chile	Uniform tariff rate of 15 per cent.
Honduras	Tariff ranges are as follows: from 2 to 40 per cent, until 31 December 1990 from 4 to 35 per cent, until 31 December 1991 from 5 to 20 per cent, after 1 January 1992.
Jamaica	Tariffs in the range of 5 to 30 per cent as from 1991.
Mexico	Tariffs range from zero to 20 per cent.
Nicaragua	In September 1990, tariffs were reduced as follows: from up to 5 per cent to zero, from 10-40 per cent to 5 per cent, from 40-60 per cent to 10 per cent. All other rates were reduced to a maximum of 20 per cent
Peru	In September, 1990, tariffs were reduced substantially and the tariff structure was simplified. Tariff rates now are of 15, 25 and 50 per cent, the rate for most items being 25 per cent.
Venezuela	Most tariffs of above 10 per cent were reduced substantially in May 1990. The maximum tariff rate was reduced from 80 to 50 per cent.

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures and SELA Secretariat

Table I.7b

Latin American and Caribbean countries which have bound their entire tariff schedules

Country	*Maximum rates*
Bolivia	40 per cent some capital goods are bound at 30 per cent
Chile	35 per cent
Costa Rica	60 per cent (55 per cent on the third year after accession to GATT, i.e. in 1993)
Mexico	50 per cent
Venezuela	50 per cent at the time of accession to GATT (1990) 40 per cent two years after accession.

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures and SELA Secretariat

Table I.8

Latin American and Caribbean countries which have eliminated all or most quantitative restrictions and/or measures having similar effects or which do not apply such measures

Argentina	Elimination of import licensing, except for 25 items (certain paper and motor vehicles and parts)
Bolivia	Elimination of all import restrictions, except those maintained for public health and safety reasons.
Brazil	The suspension of issuance of import licences (affecting 1200 items) was discontinued and company import quotas were eliminated in June 1990.
Colombia	Elimination of import prohibitions. Gradual elimination of discretionary licensing. The percentage of items under automatic licence increased from 30 per cent in 1989 to 96.7 per cent in 1990. A surtax of 18 per cent was reduced to 13 per cent in November 1990.
Costa Rica	Elimination of additional import taxes and surcharges exceeding the bound tariff rates.
	Gradual elimination, or application in accordance with the GATT, of import licences four years after accession.
Chile	Quantitative restrictions are prohibited by law (Ley Organica Constitucional 18840)
Mexico	Gradual elimination of import licenses starting in mid-1985. Import licences are required in 1990 for some 330 items or 3 per cent of the total number of tariff items.
	Decrees signed in December 1989 allowed for the importation of automobiles, although imports in 1991 and 1992 will be restrained to 15 percent of the domestic markets. Also in 1989, local content requirements were lowered.
Peru	Import prohibitions imposed for balance-of-payments reasons and other NTMs such as licensing were lifted in August and September 1990.
Uruguay	There are no non-tariff measures restraining imports.
Venezuela	Elimination of quantitative restrictions (5 per cent of the tariff items are still prohibited and 5 per cent are still subject to licensing).

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures and SELA Secretariat.

Table I.9

Flows and stocks of anti-dumping and countervailing actions taken against imports from all sources and from developing countries

(Number of cases)

Country	Cases initiated [a] from 1 July to 30 June						Cases revoked/terminated from 1 July to 30 June						Outstanding cases [b] at the end of June							
	From all sources			From DCs			From all sources			From DCs			From all sources				From DCs			
	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
Anti-dumping actions																				
Australia	29	16	30	11	8	12	98	44	15	28	19	8	148	79	51	66	46	29	18	22
Brazil	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	2	2
Canada	19	14	14	9	4	8	30	28	40	7	8	6	170	159	145	119	46	48	44	46
EEC	41	36	29	26	24	24	36	33	29	7	11	9	178	183	186	186	56	75	88	103
Finland	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	10	8	7	-	-	-	-
Mexico	24	10	9	5	5	3	1	7	4	-	2	-	2	25	28	33	-	5	8	11
New Zealand	6	5	1	3	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	9	12	11	-	3	3	4
Republic of Korea	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	6	1	1	1	1
Sweden	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	-	-	-	-
United States	50	31	24	9	18	12	2	32	19	1	13	7	177	225	224	229	58	66	71	76
Total	175	120	114	63	62	60	168	150	112	43	54	30	688	695	665	667	207	227	235	265
Countervailing actions																				
Australia	-	2	7	-	1	3	1	7	6	-	1	4	13	12	7	8	3	3	3	2
Canada	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	9	11	1	1	2	4
EEC	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	2
New Zealand	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	14	9	6	11	6	3	7	12	14	6	7	11	89	96	93	85	69	74	73	65
Total	18	13	15	12	9	8	8	22	20	6	8	15	110	120	111	106	73	79	80	73
All actions	193	133	129	75	71	68	176	172	132	49	62	45	798	815	776	773	280	306	315	338

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of GATT reports to the Committee on Anti-dumping Practices and to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and of other official published information.

a New cases only (*i.e.*, excluding cases reviewed).
b Including duty orders, price undertakings and pending investigations.

Table 1.10

Frequency and import coverage ratios [a] of selected non-tariff measures [b] applied by selected developed market-economy countries [c] in the period 1988-1990.

(Percentages)

SITC	Product groups	Frequency ratio			Trade coverage ratio		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	**All food items**	34.6	34.6	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.9
0	Food and live animals	36.0	36.1	35.9	38.8	39.1	39.3
22	Oil seeds and nuts	16.9	16.9	16.8	7.4	7.4	7.4
4	Animal vegetable oils	14.7	14.6	14.5	10.1	10.1	10.0
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	**Agricultural raw materials**	8.9	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	**Ores and metals**	22.9	22.8	21.9	19.0	19.0	17.9
67	Iron and steel	41.8	41.5	39.9	56.2	56.2	52.9
68	Non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
3	**Fuels**	12.6	12.6	12.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
5	**Chemicals**	8.9	8.6	8.5	10.7	10.7	10.8
6-8 less (67 + 68)	**Manufactures**, not chemicals	13.5	13.3	13.1	16.0	17.9	17.8
61	Leather	13.1	13.2	13.3	9.3	9.3	13.2
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	33.7	33.6	33.5	38.6	38.8	38.7
84	Clothing	46.3	46.3	45.9	63.7	63.7	63.1
85	Footwear	49.7	49.7	49.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
0-9 less 3	**All items, excluding fuels**	15.3	15.2	14.9	17.3	18.6	18.5
0-9	**All items**	15.3	15.2	14.9	17.4	18.5	18.4

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures.

a Ratios have been computed using as far as possible 1988 trade weights; otherwise trade statistics for 1986 (or 1989 in the calculations regarding the United States) were used.

b Include certain para-tariff measures, surcharges, variable levies, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, quotas, non-automatic licensing, state monopolies, "voluntary" export restraints and restraints under MFA and similar textile arrangements), import surveillance, automatic licensing and price control measures.

c Australia, Austria, Canada, EEC (12), Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Table I.11

Import coverage ratios [a] of selected non-tariff measures, by type of measure, applied by selected developed market-economy countries [b]

(Percentages)

SITC	Product groups	NTM coverage by type of NTM:							
		All NTMs [c]		Subgroup of NTMs [d]		Quantitative restrictions		of which: VERs and OMAs [e]	
		1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990
0+1+22+4	All food items	35.4	35.9	32.9	31.8	26.5	25.3	2.8	1.5
0	Food and live animals	38.8	39.3	35.8	34.5	29.8	28.4	3.4	1.7
22	Oil seeds and nuts	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
4	Animal vegetable oils	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.6	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
2 less (22+27+28)	Agricultural raw materials	4.3	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
27+28+67+68	Ores and metals	19.0	17.9	12.7	11.6	12.7	11.5	10.4	10.3
67	Iron and steel	56.2	52.9	38.9	35.3	38.9	35.3	32.5	32.3
68	Non-ferrous metals	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
3	Fuels	17.9	17.9	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
5	Chemicals	10.7	10.8	6.7	6.6	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.0
6-8 less (67+68)	Manufactures, not chemicals	16.0	17.8	11.0	11.0	10.4	10.3	8.7	8.8
61	Leather	9.3	13.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	38.6	38.7	34.2	34.3	34.1	34.1	24.6	24.6
84	Clothing	63.7	63.1	57.1	56.6	57.1	56.6	53.6	53.0
85	Footwear	19.7	19.7	1.9	8.0	1.9	8.0	0.9	7.6
0-9 less 3	All items, excluding fuels	17.3	18.5	12.7	12.5	11.5	11.3	7.2	7.1
0-9	All items	17.4	18.4	12.8	12.6	11.6	11.4	6.3	6.2

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures.

a Ratios have been computed using as far as possible 1988 trade weights; otherwise trade statistics for 1986 (or 1989 in the calculations regarding the United States) were used.

b Australia, Austria, Canada, EEC (12), Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

c Include certain para-tariff measures, surcharges, variable levies, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, quotas, non-automatic licensing, state monopolies, "voluntary" export restraints and restraints under MFA and similar textile arrangements), import surveillance, automatic licensing and price control measures.

d All selected trade measures, excluding para-tariff measures, surcharges, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, automatic licensing and import surveillance.

e Including restraint agreements under MFA.

Table 1.12

Import coverage ratios [a] of selected non-tariff measures [b], by country groupings, applied in 1990 by selected developed market-economy countries [c]

(Percentages)

SITC	Product groups	NTM coverage in imports from :							
		World		Developed countries		Developing countries		USSR and Eastern Europe	
		Broad	Narrow	Broad	Narrow	Broad	Narrow	Broad	Narrow
0+1+22+4	**All food items**	35.9	31.8	41.8	35.4	28.7	26.6	56.7	54.9
0	Food and live animals	39.3	34.5	47.3	39.2	31.0	28.7	61.1	59.3
22	Oil seeds and nuts	7.4	6.9	5.7	4.9	10.3	10.3	8.5	8.5
4	Animal vegetable oils	10.0	9.6	12.9	12.1	7.6	7.3	23.8	23.7
2 less (22+27+28)	**Agricultural raw materials**	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.5	5.9	3.9	5.7	2.1
27+28+67+68	**Ores and metals**	17.9	11.6	20.4	14.2	11.9	5.6	25.3	15.9
67	Iron and steel	52.9	35.3	56.8	40.7	40.6	19.7	67.1	44.0
68	Non-ferrous metals	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	1.4
3	**Fuels**	17.9	13.5	23.8	17.2	12.6	9.3	43.8	36.9
5	**Chemicals**	10.8	6.6	10.9	7.0	8.1	4.3	15.8	6.4
6-8 less (67+68)	**Manufactures**, not chemicals	17.8	11.0	15.5	7.2	24.2	21.2	18.9	14.6
61	Leather	13.2	1.3	7.4	1.7	16.8	1.0	16.2	2.5
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	38.7	34.3	17.0	11.8	61.6	58.1	69.3	61.2
84	Clothing	63.1	56.6	27.6	6.8	71.6	68.5	75.1	72.9
85	Footwear	19.7	8.0	14.2	0.2	20.9	10.9	52.5	6.1
0-9 less 3	**All items, excluding fuels**	18.5	12.5	16.8	9.6	22.4	19.2	22.7	17.1
0-9	**All items**	18.4	12.6	17.1	9.9	19.9	16.8	30.4	24.4

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures.

a Ratios have been computed using as far as possible 1988 trade weights; otherwise trade statistics for 1986 (or 1989 in the calculations regarding the United States) were used.

b The "broad" group of NTMs includes certain para-tariff measures, surcharges, variable levies, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, quotas, non-automatic licensing, state monopolies, "voluntary" export restraints and restraints under MFA and similar textile arrangements), import surveillance, automatic licensing and price control measures. The "narrow" group of NTMs excludes from the "broad" group defined above, para-tariff measures, antidumping and countervailing actions, automatic licensing and import surveillance measures.

c Australia, Austria, Canada, EEC (12), Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Table I.13

Frequency and import coverage ratios [a] of selected non-tariff measures [b] applied by seven selected developing countries or territories [c] in the period 1988-1990

(Percentages)

SITC	Product groups	Frequency ratio			Trade coverage ratio		
		1988	*1989*	*1990*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
0+1+22+4	**All food items**	16.5	16.2	15.8	23.3	23.3	23.2
0	Food and live animals	14.9	14.5	14.2	21.1	21.0	20.9
22	Oil seeds and nuts	17.7	17.5	17.5	45.9	45.9	45.9
4	Animal vegetable oils	10.2	10.2	9.1	19.3	19.3	19.3
2 less (22+27+28)	**Agricultural raw materials**	8.6	7.2	7.0	16.6	12.6	12.5
27+28+67+68	**Ores and metals**	14.5	10.6	10.6	8.1	4.1	4.1
67	Iron and steel	23.2	17.0	17.0	8.7	4.9	4.9
68	Non-ferrous metals	2.8	1.5	1.5	7.5	0.4	0.4
3	**Fuels**	23.2	23.2	23.1	29.4	29.4	29.4
5	**Chemicals**	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.7	1.7	1.5
6-8 less (67+68)	**Manufactures**, not chemicals	10.8	10.0	10.0	11.9	10.1	10.1
61	Leather	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	22.8	22.8	22.8	27.5	27.5	27.5
84	Clothing	46.2	46.2	46.2	73.8	73.8	73.8
85	Footwear	22.3	22.3	22.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
0-9 less 3	**All items, excluding fuels**	10.0	9.2	9.1	11.8	9.8	9.8
0-9	**All items**	10.1	9.3	9.2	13.5	11.7	11.6

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures.

a Ratios have been computed using in general 1988 trade weights (in the case of Brazil and Singapore statistics for 1989 were used).

b Include certain para-tariff measures, import deposits and surcharges, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, quotas, non-automatic licensing, state monopolies, import surveillance, automatic licensing and price control measures.

c Brazil, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Singapore.

Table I.14

Import coverage ratios [a] of selected non-tariff measures [b], by country groupings, applied in 1990 by seven selected developing countries or territories [c]

(Percentages)

SITC	Product groups	NTM coverage in imports from :					
		World		Developed countries		Developing countries	
		Broad	Narrow	Broad	Narrow	Broad	Narrow
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	**All food items**	23.2	22.6	28.6	28.5	15.8	14.5
0	Food and live animals	20.9	20.2	24.4	24.4	16.1	14.6
22	Oil seeds and nuts	45.9	45.9	55.7	55.7	12.2	12.2
4	Animal vegetable oils	19.3	19.3	37.1	37.1	8.0	8.0
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	**Agricultural raw materials**	12.5	7.1	7.9	6.4	16.5	6.3
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	**Ores and metals**	4.1	2.9	4.3	2.6	4.1	3.7
67	Iron and steel	4.9	2.3	5.7	2.3	3.8	2.7
68	Non-ferrous metals	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
3	**Fuels**	29.4	29.4	20.5	20.5	32.3	32.3
5	**Chemicals**	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
6-8 less (67 + 68)	**Manufactures**, not chemicals	10.1	3.5	6.3	4.0	17.6	2.3
61	Leather	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	27.5	5.9	17.3	4.6	31.5	5.4
84	Clothing	73.8	1.6	53.9	1.1	76.7	1.7
85	Footwear	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.0
0-9 less 3	**All items, excluding fuels**	9.8	5.1	7.2	5.4	14.8	4.0
0-9	**All items**	11.6	7.4	7.5	5.8	18.3	9.7

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures.

a Ratios have been computed using in general 1988 trade weights (in the case of Brazil and Singapore statistics for 1989 were used).

b The "broad" group of NTMs include certain para-tariff measures, import deposits and surcharges, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, quotas, non-automatic licensing, and state monopolies), import surveillance, automatic licensing and price control measures. The "narrow" group of NTMs excludes from the "broad" group defined above, para-tariff measures, import deposits, antidumping and countervailing actions, automatic licensing and import surveillance measures.

c Brazil, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Singapore.

Table I.15

Non-tariff measures applied in developed market-economy countries and included in the quantitative assessment of trade intervention.

Below is a summary of the NTMs considered for the calculation of the trade intervention indicators presented in Tables I.10 through I.12. NTMs marked with (*) are included only in the "broad" definition of NTMs.

AUSTRALIA

Licensing	Licences required for certain four-wheel drive vehicles, in accordance with actions under GATT article XIX (action terminated in 1990).
Import Authorizations	Regulation 4B of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations prohibits the importation of certain fish caught by foreign-based fishing vessels, unless authorization has been received from the Ministry for Primary Industry. The Sugar Agreement Act used to prohibit the importation of sugar and sugar products unless authorization had been received from the Ministry for Primary Industry. The measure was terminated and protection was provided by tariffs, effective 1 July 1989. Imports of rye, barley, oats and triticale require an authorization from the Ministry for Primary Industry (GATT Trade Policy Review: Australia, 1989).
Local content	A 85 percent local content requirement for certain passenger motor vehicles was effectively removed as from 1 January 1989.
Tariff quotas (*)	The tariff quota system which is being progressively removed, normally sets high duty rates and then grants lower rates subject to quotas. Tariff quotas for textiles, clothing and footwear will be removed by 1 July 1995. Those for cheese and curd, introduced in July 1987, will be removed by 1 July 1992. Tariff quotas for passenger motor vehicles were abolished in March 1988. Source: Customs Tariff (Schedule V).
AD and CVD actions (*)	Source: Australian Customs Service and reports to the GATT Committies on Anti-dumping Practices and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

AUSTRIA

Variable levies	Import equalization levies charged on importation of certain agricultural products. Source: Working Customs Tariff (Gebrauchszolltariff), Column "Sonderabgaben" (SO).
Licensing	Licensing requirements for most products included in Annex B II to the Foreign Trade Law of 1984. A license must be issued by the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Product coverage: Tariff Schedule, column AHG (Foreign Trade Law), symbol 2. Certain products are subject to automatic licensing (see below). Certain steel products originating in South Africa require an import licence as a sanction against apartheid.
Automatic licensing (*)	Licensing requirements for products included in Annex B I to the Foreign Trade Law of 1984. A license must be issued by the Federal Minister of Trade. Product coverage: Tariff Schedule, column AHG (Foreign Trade Law), symbol 1.
Quotas	Some bilateral quota regulations remain in effect for Japan and Taiwan, Province of China, under paragraph 13 of the Foreign Trade Law of 1984 ("Japan and Taiwan Quotas"). Product coverage: Tariff Schedule, column AHG. A quota for broken rice (HS 1006400001) was introduced in March, 1987, under GATT article XIX. A quota for certain prepared fowls was introduced in March 1990 under GATT Art. XIX, until 31 December 1990.
VER	Reciprocal arrangements on trade in certain kinds of cheese with EEC. Product coverage: Tariff Schedule, column AHG symbol A3.
Textile restraints	Non automatic licensing or quotas for certain textile products originating in China, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Product coverage: Tariff Schedule, column AHG.
State Monopoly	Salt (Salt Monopoly Law of 1978), tobacco (Tobacco Monopoly Law of 1968) and spirits (Spirit Monopoly Law of 1922).

Additional charges	Special charges raised, in addition to the customs tariff, on certain products containing alcohol and on certain mineral oils. Product coverage: Gebrauchszolltarif, Column "Sonderabgaben" (SO).

CANADA

Automatic licensing (*)	On certain iron and steel products, for monitoring purposes.
Import permits	For items included in the Import Control List, to support action taken under several trade laws.
Quotas	Global quotas for certain meats and meat products. Canada has justified these quotas under GATT article XI:2(c)(i). Certain dairy products are subject to import control (global quotas) under the Agricultural Stabilization Act and the Dairy Commission Act. Quotas are in force for poultry, eggs, milk and casein. Canada has justified these quotas under GATT article XI:2(c)(i). In January 1988 and May 1989 new products (ice creams, yoghurt and dairy blends, broiler hatching eggs and chicks) were added to the Import Control List, with a view to enforce supply management programmes for these products. Quantitative restrictions on imports of certain types of women's and girls' footwear, until November 1988.
Prohibitions	Prohibited items are included in Schedule "C" to the Customs Act. Canada has justified a number of these prohibitions under Article XX of GATT.
Textile restraints	MFA restraint agreements with Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Hungary, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay. Other textile agreements with Bulgaria, Maldives, Mauritius, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Viet Nam.
AD and CVD actions (*)	Source: Customs Tariff, Canada Gazette and reports to the GATT Committies on Anti-dumping Practices and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

EEC

Variable levies	Variable levies applied under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Source: TARIC
Variable components	Variable components under the regulations relating to trade in certain goods processed from agricultural products.
VERs	Arrangements with China, Thailand and Indonesia on trade in manioc, following negotiations under GATT Article XXVIII (see Council Regulation (EEC) 430/87). An arrangement with Brazil remained in force until 31 December 1989. Restraint agreement with China concerning certain sweet potatoes (see Council Regulation (EEC) 1471/88). "Voluntary" export restraint arrangements in the framework of the Common Market Organization for sheep and goat meat, with Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Chile, Australia and the GDR (The arrangement with Uruguay expired in March, 1988). In return for restraining exports the main suppliers are granted preferences under a tariff quota system. Reciprocal arrangements on trade in certain kinds of cheese with certain EFTA countries. Annual bilateral arrangements on trade in steel products with the major suppliers of the Community (see: Commission Recommendation 3979/89/ECSC). Arrangements are currently in effect with Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Poland and Brazil (arrangements with the Republic of Korea and Venezuela were terminated as of 1 January 1990). Community surveillance on imports of certain articles originating in Japan, under Regulation (EEC) 288/82. Community prior import surveillance, effective 1 July 1990, of imports of certain footwear from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Province of China, superseding national restrictions (quotas) formerly applied by France and Italy (OJ L 161/1990). "Voluntary" export retraints concerning textiles with Egypt, Malta and Turkey. Textile trade is subject to a a surveillance mechanism, under bilateral agreements. In return for restraining the volume of shipments to the EEC, the exporting countries receive preferential tariff treatment (OJ L 369/1988).
Import prices	Reference import prices for certain agricultural products (e.g. fruits and vegetables, wine, seeds and fish). Non observance can trigger the imposition of countervailing charges.

Textile restraints MFA Restraint agreements with Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, China. As of 1 January 1988, an MFA restraint agreement is also in force with Argentina.

Community surveillance (*) A number of products are subject to import surveillance at the Community level under Council Regulation (EEC) 288/82 Annex II. The principal products subject to surveillance are: cut flowers, footwear, certain iron and steel products, semi-conductors and urea.

- Following the arrangement between the United States and Japan on trade in semiconductors, the EEC introduced temporary Community surveillance prior to importation of personal computers and electric hand tools originating in Japan, effective May 1987 (OJ L 117 of 5 May 1987 and OJ L 125 of 19 May 1988).

- Certain iron and steel products (ECSC products) are subject to volume surveillance. Source: Annex IIIA of Commission Recommendation No. 1160/87/ECSC (OJ L 112/87).

Automatic licensing (*) MFA Consultation agreements with Bangladesh and Uruguay

MFA Administrative co-operation agreements, which provide for administrative co-operation with a view to avoiding disruptions in bilateral textile trade, are in force, since 1 January 1988, with Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico.

AD and CVD actions (*) Source: Official Journal of the European Communities and reports to the GATT Committies on Anti-dumping Practices and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

EEC/MEMBER STATES

QRs/(EEC) 288/82 EC member States maintain quantitative restrictions which may be implemented either through quotas or through non-automatic licensing. The product coverage of these "residual" national measures is specified in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) 288/82. These restrictions are de jure and not necessarily de facto. The restrictions are being liberalized as follows:

- A number of QRs affecting tropical products were abolished in September 1989 (2511) OJ L 230/89

- QRs mentioned in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) 3365/89 of 6 November 1989 (OJ L 325) were abolished in certain member States.

- As from 1 October 1990, restrictions facing Yugoslavia were suspended until 31 December 1991, except for certain products imported into Spain or Portugal. See: Council Regulation (EEC) 2727/90 of 25 September 1990 (OJ L 262).

QRs /(EEC) 3420/83 Quantitative restrictions on imports originating in "State trading countries" under Council Regulation (EEC) 3420/83. Most QRs were liberalized in 1990 (the products in question may still be subject to QRs under Regulation EEC 288/82) as follows:

- QRs mentioned in Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) 3365/89 of 6 November 1989 (OJ L 325) were abolished in certain member States.

- Council Regulation (EEC) 3691/89 of (OJ L 362) suspended all specific QRs facing Hungary and Poland in all member States, except Spain and Portugal, effective 1 January 1990

- A number of QRs were abolished pursuant to the Agreement between the EEC and the European Atomic Energy Commission and the USSR (Council Regulation 1434/90 of 14 May 1990 published in OJ L 138). QRs listed in Annex I were abolished in certain member States. QRs listed in Annex II were suspended and replaced by automatic licensing arrangements. QRs listed in Annex III were abolished at Community level.

- All quantitative restrictions for the German Democratic Republic were suspended from 1 July 1990 by Council Regulation (EEC) 1794/90 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 1795/90, published in OJ L 166 of 29 June 1990.

All quantitative restrictions with regard to Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania were suspended until 31 December 1991 pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) 2727/90 of 25 September 1990 (OJ L 262), as from 1 October 1990 (in the case of Romania in would apply from the date of entry into force of the Co-operation Agreement). Regulations (EEC) 3381/89 and (EEC) 3691/89 were repealed.

Quotas Quota restrictions on footwear imported into Italy or France from Taiwan, Province of China, effective 1 March 1988 (OJ L 54 of 1 March, 1988). Superseded by Community-wide VERs, effective 1 July 1990 (OJ L 161 of 27 June 1990).

VERs Principal VERs applied at member State level concern Japanese exports of cars to France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

FINLAND

Variable levies	Imports of certain live animals, meat, milk and cream, dried vegetables, cereals and sugars are subject to variable levies. Source: Customs Tariff
Licensing	Imports of most agricultural products are subject to non-automatic licensing requirements. Source: Import system, Customs Tariff.
Quotas	Imports of products included in lists A.1 and A.2 in the Annex to the Foreign Trade Decree are subject to either global quotas or licencing. Global quotas are in force for certain agricultural products, certain petroleum and petroleum products, silver and gold. The value of quotas are fixed annually.
VER	Certain cheeses from the EEC.
Textile restraints	MFA bilateral agreements with China, Hong Kong, India, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand and Sri Lanka.
Import monopolies	State trading monopoly on cereals and alcohol.
Automatic licensing (*)	Licensing for certain textile and steel products for surveillnave purposes (the EEC, EFTA countries and the USSR are excluded from surveillance licensing).
Anti-dumping actions (*)	Source: Reports to the GATT Committee on Anti-dumping practices.

JAPAN

Quotas (HQ-items)	Import quotas ("non-liberalized" items). Most quotas have been justified under GATT articles XX (General Exceptions) or XXI (Security Exeptions). One quota (common salt) has been justified under Article XVII (State Trading Enterprises). No GATT justification has been given for other quotas. Source: Customs Tariff Schedules, 1989 and 1990. - In June 1988, Japan agreed to eliminate import quotas for beef and citrus fruit. The elimination of the beef quota will be effective 1 April, 1991. Import quotas for prepared and preserved meat were lifted on 1 April 1989. Import quotas for fresh oranges and orange juice will be eliminated on 1 April 1991 and 1 April 1992, respectively. - In conformity with the ruling of a GATT panel that import quotas for certain agricultural products are inconsistent with the General Agreement, Japan has announced a set of marketing opening measures. Quotas are to be either terminated completely or converted into tariff quotas. (In some cases, tariffs were increased).
Variable levies	Price differential duties, which are comparable with variable levies, are applied to certain live-stock, certain meat products and sugar. In the case of live-stock and meat products, the (maximum) customs duties to be paid are computed on the basis of the "standard import price", which on their turn are based on stabilization prices. Under the Sugar Price Stabilization Law (1965), importers are required to sell imported sugar to a State corporation and to buy it back at a higher price, if the world market price of sugar is below the domestic support price in Japan.
Import authorizations	Import authorizations from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) are required for a number of product categories (IA items). Import authorization required for certain fish and silk may be assumed to have a potential impact on imports originating in developing countries. Imports of fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations require an import authorization when the shipment is made on the open sea. Imports of certain silk yarns and fabrics which can be used as raw silk by unsewing, originating in certain trading partners, require an import authorization to prevent circumvention of a state monopoly for raw silk. Imports of salmon originating in Taiwan, Province of China require an import authorization since June 1984. Imports of steel products originating in South Africa, as a sanction against Apartheid.
VER	Certain woven fabrics of silk from the Republic of Korea.
State monopoly	Imports of certain cereals (e.g. wheat, barley and rice) are subject to state monopoly under the Food Management Law. Certain types of alcohol and salt are subject to State monopoly under the Alcohol Monopoly Law and Salt Monopoly Law, respectively. The Cocoon and Raw Silk Price Stabilization Law provides for a State monopoly of imports of raw silk.
Sole importing agency	Imports of unmanufactured tobacco has been liberalized and no agency or company has the exclusive rights to import the item, although the importation is in effect dependent on the purchases by Japan Tobacco Inc.
Tariff quotas (*)	Tariff quotas for certain live animals, certain cheese, maize, malt, ethyl alcohol, heavy fuel oils and raw oils, certain hides and leather products and footwear (Certain hides and leather products and footwear were removed from the import quota list and converted into tariff quotas in April, 1986)

NEW ZEALAND

Quotas Effective 1 July 1988, the licence requirement was abolished for imports of products not subject to industry plans. Licensing for products subject to industry plans will be abolished gradually until 1992. Termination dates have been introduced in the data base according to programmes for different industry plans, although in some cases licensing has been removed at an earlier date.

Sole importing agencies. These refer to organizations which are responsable for importation and distribution of certain primary products.

Tariff quotas (*) Tariff quotas for wine, removed in July, 1990.

NORWAY

Quotas Some products are covered by the Act of 1934 concerning temporary import ban.

Imports of certain agricultural products are subject to quotas, licensing or seasonal restrictions.

Textile restraints MFA bilateral agreements with China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Pakistan and Poland.

Textile agreements outside the MFA with Malta and the German Democratic Republic.

Import monopolies. The Grain Supply Act of 1929 establishes the state monopoly for imports of grains and food concentrates. Other state monopolies import alcohol, medicine and pharmaceuticals. Fishing equipment is imported by a sole importing agency.

SWEDEN

Variable levies (*) Variable import levies applied to a wide range of processed and semi-processed agricultural products. Source: Customs Tariff, Annex 2.

Automatic licensing (*) Automatic licensing, for surveillance purposes, applies to imports of certain iron and steel products and to imports of certain textile and clothing from all sources except EEC, EFTA and certain other countries.

Licensing The National Agricultural Marketing Board is the licensing authority for agricultural products. Licences are required for imports of *inter-alia*, certain kinds of meat, fish, seafood, wheat and cane or beet sugar. The National Board of Trade is the licensing authority for industrial products. Imports of a wide range of agricultural and industrial products originating in countries in Eastern Europe are subject to licensing.

Quotas Quotas applied to imports of several products subject to licensing such as reindeer meat from Eastern European countries and many types of fish from all origins.

Quotas for imports of leather footwear from certain Eastern European countries.

Unilateral quantitative restrictions to imports of certain textile and clothing from some countries.

Quota for imports of wheat not fit for baking justified under GATT article XI:2(b).

Textile restrictions MFA bilateral agreements with Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Voluntary bilateral export restraint arrangements with China, Czechoslovakia, Poland Romania, Malta, Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic.

Textile quotas for China, Mauritius, Malta and countries in Eastern Europe, administered by the National Board of Trade.

Import monopolies Wine and spirits imported by the Wine and Spirits Corporation.

Anti-dumping actions (*) A few cases involving anti-dumping investigations and duties.

SWITZERLAND

Automatic licensing (*) Protection to the textile sector is afforded only through automatic licensing, applied to all imports except those originating in the EEC and other EFTA countries. under the *Ordonnance du DFEP sur les importations de textiles du 2 decembre 1987, RS 946.213.1*

Licensing A number of agricultural items require an "import permit" as specified in the *"Tarif d'usage des douanes suisses"*. Switzerland has notified this requirement as automatic licensing or liberal licensing to the GATT. Imports of industrial products are normally free. Licences may be required for certain products, generally sub-items of tariff positions, for the enforcement of

policies regarding agricultural policies, for purposes covered by GATT articles XX and XXI or pursuant to other international obligations.

According to the *"Take-over"* mechanism, importers are obliged to purchase domestic like products in proportion to their imports. This measure affects live sheep and goats and meat derived therefrom, poultry meat, milk powder and casein, eggs and seedling small onions.

Quotas Importation of cereals and forage is subject to a system of quotas, combined with monopolization of import rights granted to the Cereals and Forage Co-operative.

Imports of live animals of the bovine, porcine and equine species, and meat derived therefrom; meat preparations and preserves; milk and wine are subject to quotas.

Seasonal quotas Most fresh fruit and vegetables are subject to the "three phases system". According to the availability of domestic production imports are allowed under automatic licence, subject to "take over" or subject to seasonal restrictions (seasonal quotas and seasonal tariffs).

Import monopoly State monopoly for imports of butter and ethyl alcohol

Price surveillance Imports of MFA products from all sources other than the EEC and other EFTA countries are subject to price surveillance. Imports originating in countries in Eastern Europe must be priced within certain margins compared to similar Swiss products.

Variable levies Variable import levies on butter

Variable components For imports of a number of semi-processed and processed agricultural products.

UNITED STATES

Quotas Quota restrictions under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, for imports of certain dairy products, peanuts, sugar and certain cotton products. Section 22 restrictions on sugar imports operated until October 1990 through quotas and flexible fees.

Specialty steels: import quotas introduced in July 1983 and renewed in July 1987, through September 1989, under an import relief program under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 and GATT Article XIX, in combination with additional import duties (see additional import duties). In return for voluntary restraint arrangements certain countries were exempted from additional duties and or quotas

Variable levies Flexible import fees levied on sugar under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1934 (see also quotas).

VERs. Unilateral restraints of car exports by Japan, initiated in 1981 and renewed each year.

The Meat Import Act of 1979 requires the President to impose quotas on imports of certain meats (mainly fresh, chilled or frozen meat) if the US Department of Agriculture estimates that annual imports of such meat will exceed a certain level, based on US production of meat during the current and previous four calendar years. Voluntary restraint arrangements were in force with Australia and New Zealand until October 1988.

Voluntary restraint arrangements on machine tools with Japan and Taiwan, Province of China, effective 1 January 1987 for a period of 5 years, under National Security Import Restrictions (Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 authorizes the President to regulate the importation of commodities that threaten to impair the US national security).

Under the "Steel trade liberalization program", "Voluntary" Restraint Agreements governing imports of iron and steel products through 31 March 1992 have been concluded with Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, EEC (the arrangement consists of two parts: ECSC and pipes and tubes), Finland, GDR, Hungary, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The product categories and HS product coverage has been taken from the Appendix to each arrangement.

Orderly marketing arrangement with China for ammonium paratungstate and tungsten acid, following investigation under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. A valid export certificate is required. (HS Tariff Schedule, Chapter 99, Subchapter III).

In July 1987, the Electronics Industries Association of the Republic of Korea in cooperation with the Trade and Industry Ministry announced a unilateral program to restrain shipments (through a combination of floor prices and unit volume restrictions) of microwave ovens, colour and black and white television sets and videocassette recorders.

Textile restraints Textile restraints are divided into five categories. Restraints covered by bilateral agreements with countries which are signatories of the MFA Protocol are subdivided into MFA-quotas (specific limits) and MFA-consultation (consultation provisions, such as designated or minimum consultation levels). Restraints facing non-signatories of the MFA Protocol are subdivided into textile quotas and textile consultations. Unilateral quantitative restrictions, whether or not facing MFA signatories, are encoded as bilateral quotas. The categorization is made on the basis of US Imports of Textiles and Apparel under the MFA, Annual Report 1989 (Table 1). The product coverage is that of mid 1990, as reported in Source: Department of

	Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Textiles and Apparel: Summary of Agreements (through May 31, 1990). MFA agreements with Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Subdivision into five different categories, situation in mid-1990. Other textile restraint agreements with Bulgaria, Fiji, the former German Democratic Republic, Guam, Haiti, Mauritius Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Northern Mariana Islands, Panama, USSR, Taiwan Province of China, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates, under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.
Bilateral quotas	Products of the EEC, China. (HTS Chapter 99).
Tariff quotas (*)	The product coverage of tariff quotas can be found in the Tariff Schedule of the United States.
Additional import duties	Additional import duties imposed by, or pursuant to trade legislation as specified in Chapter 99 of the HS Tariff Schedule. Additional duties refer to items falling under Chapters 1 through 98. -ethyl alcohol to be used as a fuel -additional duties (25 % ad valorem) on imports of certain motor vehicles for the transportation of goods under section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Import relief, granted under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, to industries which suffer injury because of rapidly increasing imports, although neither subsidized nor dumped. -safeguard measures in force for shingles and shakes -additional import duties on specialty steels expired on 30 September 1989 Retaliatory tariffs may be imposed under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. -additional tariffs imposed on articles the product of the EEC -additional tariffs imposed on articles the product of Japan, effective April 1987 (the United States alleged that Japan was not fulfilling its commitments under the Japan-United States semiconductor agreement of September 1986). -additional tariffs imposed on articles the product of Brazil
AD and CVD actions (*)	Source: United States International Trade Commission and United States Import Administration, Department of Commerce.
Import monitoring	Sheep and goatmeat (two-year import monitoring programme on sheep and goatmeat, initiated in October 1988). Meat import Act (see VERs above). Unilateral monitoring of imports of machine tools originating in the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, initiated in January 1987. The monitoring is reported to be linked with a reference level of imports.

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of official published information

Table I.16

Non-tariff measures applied in seven selected developing countries and included in the quantitative assessment of trade intervention

Below is a summary of the NTMs considered for the calculation of the trade intervention indicators presented in Tables I.13 and I.14. NTMs marked with (*) are included only in the "broad" definition of NTMs.

BRAZIL

Tariff quotas (*)	Imports of apples and certain pears
Antidumping actions (*)	Antidumping duties on imports of chains for bicycles originating in India Czechoslovakia, China and the USSR.
Suspension of licences	Between 1976 and 1990, the issuance of import licences for a range of products was suspended (See "Annex C" of CACEX Communication 204, regarding temporarily suspended imports. For changes in the product coverage during the period 1988-1990, see Communications 204, 208 and 235). As the articles in question could not be imported without a licence, the measure was in fact an import prohibition. This measure was terminated in 1990 (Portaria 56 of the Economy, Finance and Planning Ministry, issued on 15 March 1990)
Import authorizations	The importation of a number of articles is subject to special control. Until May, 1988, the importation of steel and nonferrous metals required prior authorization of CONSIDER (Council for nonferrous and ferrous metals). Importation of computer hard- and software requires special authorization from the Secretariat of Science and Technology. The number of products subject to special import authorization was reduced to 47, effective 1 January 1991.
State monopolies	The only monopoly still in force is that for imports of petroleum. A State monopoly for imports of wheat was eliminated in 1990. A State monopoly for imports of alcohol and sugar was eliminated in 1990 (Import licences are being issued subject to a declaration on shortage of domestic supply).
Non-aotomatic licensing	Effective September 1990, local producers assemblers of tractors, vehicles and motorcycles may import the same products, according to their export performance (up to a limit of 10 percent of the value of exports). Source: Portaria 06/90 of the Department of External Trade (DECEX).
Prohibitions	Imports of luxury yachts and certain pesticides (Agent orange).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Import authorizations	Licences for import of restricted items are granted on the recommendation of designated government agencies or industrial associations. The number of restricted items has declined from 547 in 1988 to 373 in 1990.
Quota	Temporary quotas for beef imports, replacing a previous import ban, since 1988.

HONG KONG

Quotas	Import quotas for rice, established on the basis of, *inter alia*, domestic consumption.
Licenses	Licensing for rice, frozen meat and frozen poultry. The general purpose is to provide information on stocks of staple foods. The objetive is to ensure regular and adecuate supply and to provide a reserve stock for emergency purposes.
Embargo	Imports of iron and steel from South Africa are normally prohibited.
Automatic licensing (*)	Under the Textile Export Control System, all textile imports require a license, for surveillance purposes. Imports of radio transmitting equipment require a licence for the same purpose.

MALAYSIA

Surcharges	A surcharge of 5 % is levied on most imported goods. The goods are listed in columns 1 and 2 of the Tariff Schedule.
Licensing	Some 340 items require an import licence to be granted by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
Import authorizations	Some 1300 items require an import licence to be issued by other Ministries or agencies (e.g.: Telecoms Department, Malaysian Timber Industry Body, Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Malaysia). Source: Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order of 1988.

Prohibitions	Imports of multi-color photocopying machines, certain radio receivers and sodium arsenite are prohibited. Source: Customs (prohibition of import) order 1988.
MEXICO	
Non-automatic licensing	About 340 items require a prior import permit. Some 30 % of the restricted items are agricultural and food products.
Quotas	Imports of milk in powder, evaporated milk, certain oil seeds, pulp of wood, waste and scrap of paper and newsprint are subject to quotas.
AD actions	Since 1987 Mexico has applied antidumping duties.
State monopoly	Cereals, sugar, cacao, tobacco and fuels are subject to State monopoly.
THAILAND	
Licence	Certain products require import licensing according to the Export and Import Act (a licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce).
Import authorization	Licensing to be issued by a special agency, e.g. a product-related Ministry, such as the Department of Commercial Registration (petroleum and petroleum products).
Seasonal restriction	imports of garlic are subject to seasonal restrictions.
Purchase local goods	Tea powder and leaves. The permission to import is given only when the importer purchases local products from the Public Warehouse Organization in the specified proportion.
Sole importing agency	Public warehouse Ortganization is the only importer of potatoes for seeding purposes and coffee.
SINGAPORE	
Licences	Specific licences are required for rice.

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of official published information.

Table I.17

Tariff preferences granted by developed market-economy countries to other developed countries and to developing countries

Reporter	*Preference receiving developed countries*	*Preference receiving developing countries*
Australia	New Zealand: duty free for all imports since July 90 Canada: for a list of products ranging from duty free to preferential marging	GSP: five percentage points of preference below the MFN rate. SPARTECA (Forum Islands and Papua New Guinea): 0% and unrestricted access for almost all products from these countries.
Austria	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods EEC: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: ranging from duty free to preferential margin (35% - 75%) LDC: from 0% to a reduced rate of duty
Canada	USA: 0% for all imports by 1998 BPT: Ranging from duty free to preferential margin Australia: BPT treatment or special rates. New Zealand: BPT treatment or special rates.	GSP: ranging from duty free to preferential margin LDC: 0% to all elegible goods BPT: Ranging from duty free to preferential margin. CARIBCAN (Commonwealth Caribbean countries): duty free on all imported products, with certain exceptions
EEC (12)	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: -Agricultural: from duty free to preferential margin (20%-50%) -Industrial: 0% with quantitative limits for sensitive products. For textiles covered by MFA, GSP is granted under quantitative limits, to beneficiaries that have signed bilateral agreements on trade in textiles with the EEC. For non-MFA textile products GSP is granted to all beneficiaries under quantitative limits LDC: 0% for all products covered, without limitations except for restrictions eventually agreed under MFA. ACP: duty free for all manufactured products and most agricultural products. Mediterranean countries: from duty free to preferential margin
Finland	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods EEC: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: 0% for all products covered LDC: 0% for all imports
Japan		GSP: ranging from duty free to preferential margin(50%). LDC: 0% for all products covered
New Zealand	Australia: duty free for all imports since July 1990	GSP: 20% reduced rate of duty SPARTECA(Forum Islands): 0% and unrestricted access for almost all products from these countries. LDC: 0% for all imports, with few exceptions Malaysia: 0% or reduced margin on pineples preserved in juice or sirup, sago, tapioca and certain footwear.
Norway	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods EEC: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: 0% for all products covered LDC: 0% for all imports
Sweden	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods EEC: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: 0% for all products covered LDC:0% for all imports GSP: Bulgaria, China, Romania: 0% for reduced product coverage
Switzerland	EFTA: 0% in industrial goods EEC: 0% in industrial goods	GSP: ranging from duty free to preferential margin(50%-75%) LDC: 0% for all products covered
United States	Canada: 0% for all imports by 1998 Israel: 0% for all imports by 1995	GSP: 0% for all products covered CBI: 0% on all imports products, with certain exceptions

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of National Tariff Schedules

Table I.18

United States

Tariff treatment granted to the groups of developed and developing countries and China, 1989

Product group [a]	*Duty treatment*	Developed market economy countries					Developing countries and China				
		Trade value	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*		*Trade value*	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*	
		($Million)	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*	*($Million)*	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*
All products except fuels (SITC 0-8, less 3)	Total	273001.6	100.0	-	6.0	2.9	137430.5	100.0	-	5.3	5.7
	MFN duty-free	59021.7	21.6	-	0.0	0.0	30512.2	22.2	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	213968.3	78.4	100.0	6.9	3.7	106918.3	77.8	100.0	6.3	7.3
	MFN	163145.4	59.8	76.2	7.2	4.6	83300.4	60.6	77.9	10.0	9.4
	preferential	50822.9	18.6	23.8	4.1	1.0	23617.9	17.2	22.1	0.0	0.0
Food (SITC 0+1+22+4)	Total	10545.5	100.0	-	6.0	3.0	10770.7	100.0	-	2.7	1.1
	MFN duty-free	3643.6	34.6	-	0.0	0.0	8403.4	78.0	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	6901.9	65.4	100.0	8.3	4.5	2367.3	22.0	100.0	5.4	5.0
	MFN	5838.3	55.4	84.6	8.8	4.5	1048.7	9.7	44.3	11.5	11.2
	preferential	1063.6	10.1	15.4	5.4	4.8	1318.6	12.2	55.7	0.0	0.0
Agricultural raw materials (SITC 2, less 27 and 28)	Total	7812.7	100.0	-	1.8	0.4	2552.8	100.0	-	0.7	0.6
	MFN duty-free	7133.3	91.3	-	0.0	0.0	1967.5	77.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	679.3	8.7	100.0	4.4	4.5	585.3	22.9	100.0	2.3	2.7
	MFN	541.1	6.9	79.7	4.7	4.9	258.6	10.1	44.2	5.3	6.1
	preferential	138.2	1.8	20.3	2.7	2.8	326.8	12.8	55.8	0.0	0.0
Minerals (SITC 27+28)	Total	3420.0	100.0	-	0.8	0.2	1714.4	100.0	-	0.2	0.1
	MFN duty-free	3186.2	93.2	-	0.0	0.0	1684.0	98.2	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	233.8	6.8	100.0	2.6	3.4	30.3	1.8	100.0	1.3	4.9
	MFN	136.3	4.0	58.3	2.9	3.2	14.8	0.9	48.9	3.9	10.0
	preferential	97.5	2.9	41.7	0.9	3.5	15.5	0.9	51.1	0.0	0.0
Steel (SITC 67)	Total	8784.9	100.0	-	5.2	4.5	2647.5	100.0	-	4.2	3.5
	MFN duty-free	110.2	1.3	-	0.0	0.0	252.4	9.5	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	8674.6	98.7	100.0	5.3	4.6	2395.2	90.5	100.0	4.3	3.8
	MFN	7029.6	80.0	81.0	5.5	5.0	2130.6	80.5	89.0	5.0	4.3
	preferential	1645.1	18.7	19.0	3.7	3.1	264.6	10.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Metals (SITC 68)	Total	8338.3	100.0	-	2.9	0.9	2211.1	100.0	-	1.4	0.5
	MFN duty-free	4724.0	56.7	-	0.0	0.0	1073.7	48.6	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	3614.3	43.3	100.0	3.6	2.1	1137.3	51.4	100.0	1.8	1.0
	MFN	1700.9	20.4	47.1	3.7	2.8	664.8	30.1	58.5	3.9	1.8
	preferential	1913.5	22.9	52.9	2.5	1.4	472.5	21.4	41.5	0.0	0.0

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of information from the US Bureau of the Census and the US Harmonized Tariff Schedule, 1989.

a Product groups include only tariff lines for which *ad-valorem* duty rates exist.

Table 1.18 (Cont'd)

United States

Tariff treatment granted to the groups of developed and developing countries and China, 1989

Product group	Duty treatment	Developed market economy countries					Developing countries and China				
		Trade value	Percentage share		Average rate		Trade value	Percentage share		Average rate	
		($Million)	Total	Dutiable	Simple	Weighted	($Million)	Total	Dutiable	Simple	Weighted
Textiles and Clothing (SITC 65+84)	Total	5509.7	100.0	-	12.4	12.2	25786.4	100.0	-	13.2	16.6
	MFN duty-free	30.4	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	141.3	0.5	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	5479.3	99.4	100.0	12.5	12.2	25645.1	99.5	100.0	13.3	16.7
	MFN	4686.9	85.1	85.5	13.0	13.1	24966.4	96.8	97.4	14.2	17.2
	preferential	792.5	14.4	14.5	9.2	6.9	678.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Footwear (SITC 85)	Total	1588.9	100.0	-	13.6	9.1	6821.1	100.0	-	14.4	10.1
	MFN duty-free	33.1	2.1	-	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	1555.8	97.9	100.0	13.9	9.3	6817.1	99.9	100.0	14.6	10.1
	MFN	1478.1	93.0	95.0	14.6	9.4	6797.2	99.6	99.7	15.4	10.2
	preferential	77.7	4.9	5.0	9.6	8.3	20.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other products	Total	227001.7	100.0	-	4.7	2.8	84926.5	100.0	-	2.8	3.1
	MFN duty-free	40160.9	17.7	-	0.0	0.0	16986.0	20.0	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	186929.3	82.3	100.0	5.3	3.4	67940.5	80.0	100.0	3.2	3.8
	MFN	141734.3	62.4	75.9	5.7	4.2	47419.3	55.8	69.8	6.5	5.5
	preferential	45094.9	19.9	24.1	2.5	0.7	20521.3	24.2	30.2	0.0	0.0

Table I.19

European Economic Community

Tariff treatment granted to the groups of developed and developing countries and China, 1988

Product group [a]	*Duty treatment*	Developed market economy countries					Developing countries and China				
		Trade value	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*		*Trade value*	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*	
		($Million)	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*	*($Million)*	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*
All products except fuels (SITC 0-8, less 3)	Total	214971.5	100.0	-	3.9	3.4	106028.7	100.0	-	2.0	2.9
	MFN duty-free	39913.8	18.6	-	0.0	0.0	25462.2	24.0	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	172912.4	80.4	100.0	4.2	4.1	77200.5	72.8	100.0	2.2	3.9
	MFN	98118.4	45.6	56.7	8.7	7.3	27819.2	26.2	36.0	9.9	9.8
	preferential	74794.0	34.8	43.3	0.0	0.0	49381.3	46.6	64.0	0.4	0.6
Food (SITC 0+1+22+4)	Total	14633.3	100.0	-	14.0	7.0	26523.2	100.0	-	7.6	4.9
	MFN duty-free	4567.8	31.2	-	0.0	0.0	5731.1	21.6	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	8073.7	55.2	100.0	15.3	10.9	17436.6	65.7	100.0	8.4	6.5
	MFN	7480.4	51.1	92.7	15.7	11.4	7348.9	27.7	42.1	15.3	11.7
	preferential	593.4	4.1	7.3	4.5	4.6	10087.7	38.0	57.9	4.0	2.7
Agricultural raw materials (SITC 2, less 27 and 28)	Total	15251.1	100.0	-	2.8	0.3	7174.0	100.0	-	1.7	0.4
	MFN duty-free	13884.4	91.0	-	0.0	0.0	6424.9	89.6	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	1356.1	8.9	100.0	6.5	3.8	744.2	10.4	100.0	4.8	4.0
	MFN	576.6	3.8	42.5	8.9	8.9	344.9	4.8	46.3	10.0	6.7
	preferential	779.4	5.1	57.5	0.0	0.0	399.3	5.6	53.7	2.3	1.7
Minerals (SITC 27+28)	Total	6715.2	100.0	-	0.3	0.1	5079.1	100.0	-	0.1	0.0
	MFN duty-free	6378.3	95.0	-	0.0	0.0	4781.3	94.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	336.9	5.0	100.0	1.9	2.0	297.7	5.9	100.0	1.8	0.5
	MFN	214.7	3.2	63.7	4.1	3.1	38.1	0.7	12.8	3.2	3.7
	preferential	122.2	1.8	36.3	0.0	0.0	260.1	5.1	86.9	0.0	0.0
Steel (SITC 67)	Total	5737.6	100.0	-	2.1	1.1	1786.0	100.0	-	1.1	0.7
	MFN duty-free	166.9	2.9	-	0.0	0.0	473.6	26.5	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	5570.8	97.1	100.0	2.2	1.1	1312.3	73.5	100.0	1.1	0.9
	MFN	1022.5	17.8	18.4	5.9	6.2	265.5	14.9	20.2	5.5	4.4
	preferential	4548.2	79.3	81.6	0.0	0.0	1046.8	58.6	79.8	0.0	0.0
Metals (SITC 68)	Total	7008.8	100.0	-	2.3	0.5	4293.9	100.0	-	1.1	0.3
	MFN duty-free	2374.3	33.9	-	0.0	0.0	2924.3	68.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	4634.5	66.1	100.0	2.7	0.7	1369.5	31.9	100.0	1.4	1.0
	MFN	609.6	8.7	13.2	6.4	5.6	244.5	5.7	17.9	5.9	5.8
	preferential	4024.9	57.4	86.8	0.0	0.0	1125.0	26.2	82.1	0.0	0.0

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of EUROSTAT, 1988 and Integrated Tariff of the European Communities, 1989.

a Product groups include only tariff lines for which *ad-valorem* duty rates exist.

Table I.19 (Cont'd)

European Economic Community

Tariff treatment granted to the groups of developed and developing countries and China, 1988

Product group	*Duty treatment*	Developed market economy countries					Developing countries and China				
		Trade value	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*		*Trade value*	*Percentage share*		*Average rate*	
		($Million)	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*	*($Million)*	*Total*	*Dutiable*	*Simple*	*Weighted*
Textiles and Clothing (SITC 65 + 84)	Total	6768.2	100.0	-	4.3	3.2	19958.6	100.0	-	2.2	3.8
	MFN duty-free	0.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	6767.3	100.0	100.0	4.4	3.2	19938.1	99.9	100.0	2.2	3.8
	MFN	2239.2	33.1	33.1	11.0	9.7	6265.0	31.4	31.4	11.3	12.0
	preferential	4528.1	66.9	66.9	0.0	0.0	13673.1	68.5	68.6	0.0	0.0
Footwear (SITC 85)	Total	530.0	100.0	-	5.1	3.0	2203.6	100.0	-	1.5	7.8
	MFN duty-free	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	529.8	99.9	100.0	5.1	3.0	2201.5	99.9	100.0	1.5	7.8
	MFN	162.5	30.7	30.7	12.0	9.7	1240.4	56.3	56.3	12.7	13.9
	preferential	367.2	69.3	69.3	0.0	0.0	961.1	43.6	43.7	0.0	0.0
Other products	Total	158327.2	100.0	-	2.8	3.7	39010.4	100.0	-	0.8	2.3
	MFN duty-free	12540.8	7.9	-	0.0	0.0	5104.3	13.1	-	0.0	0.0
	MFN dutiable	145643.4	92.0	100.0	3.0	4.0	33900.5	86.9	100.0	0.9	2.7
	MFN	85812.8	54.2	58.9	6.4	6.9	12072.0	30.9	35.6	6.4	7.4
	preferential	59830.6	37.8	41.1	0.0	0.0	21828.6	56.0	64.4	0.0	0.0

Table 1.20

Tariff treatment in developed market-economy countries to imports from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR

AUSTRALIA	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania
AUSTRIA	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania
CANADA	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania
EEC	MFN GSP: Hungary, Poland, Romania. (Hungary and Poland are not eligible for GSP benefits on products covered by the European Coal & Steel Community. Poland is also excluded for fishery products). Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have been added to the beneficiaries list starting January 1991.
FINLAND	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Romania
JAPAN	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania
NEW ZEALAND	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania
NORWAY	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Romania, applicable for a list of eligible products
SWEDEN	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Romania, applicable for a list of eligible products
SWITZERLAND	MFN GSP: Bulgaria, Romania, applicable for a list of eligible products
UNITED STATES	MFN[1]: Czechoslovakia[2], Hungary[3], Poland[4] GSP: Hungary, since 1 Jan 1990; Poland, since 1 Jan 1990

Source: UNCTAD secretariat

1 Rate of Duty Column 2 Bulgaria, Romania and USSR. The United States and Bulgaria concluded a bilateral trade agreement including reciprocal MFN status in the Autumn of 1990, but the agreement was not yet approved by both countries at the time of preparing this document.

2 A bilateral trade agreement including reciprocal MFN status was concluded in April 1990. A resolution approving MFN status was adopted by the House on October 17, 1990.

3 In October 1989 the President reported to the Congress that Hungary was in full compliance with the freedom-of-emigration requirement of section 402. The determination released Hungary from the waiver procedure that had made its status subject to annual review (USITC: Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During January-March 1990, page 2. (USITC publication 2302)).

4 MFN treatment was suspended in October 1982, but restored in February 1987.

Table I.21

EEC: Leading 60 products imported from Poland, by trade value, 1988

CN code	Short product description	Tariff rate		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [c]			NTMs	
		MFN [a]	GSP [b]	('000)	Import demand	Substitution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	Community level	National level [d]
74031100	Cathodes of refined copper	free	-	176.141	-	-	-	-	-		
27011210	Bituminous coal, cooking coal	free	-	135.864	-	-	-	-	-		
27011290	Bituminous coal, other than cooking coal	free	-	130.661	-	-	-	-	-		
87032110	Vehicles of a cylinder capacity < 1000cm3	10.0	free	110.418	-2.4	-1.5	24.091	14.537	38.628		(ita,grc,esp,prt)
25031000	Crude or unrefined sulphur	free	-	92.972	-	-	-	-	-		esp
74031200	Wire-bars of refined copper, unwrought	free	-	70.949	-	-	-	-	-		
27011900	Coal, oth than anthracite or bituminous coal	free	-	67.453	-	-	-	-	-		
89019010	Sea-going cargo vessels n.e.s.	free	-	65.117	-	-	-	-	-		fra,esp
12050090	Rape or colza seeds, not for sowing	free	-	54.699	-	-	-	-	-		(esp,prt)
44071093	Pine of the kind of "Pinus sylvestris L"	free	-	52.256	-	-	-	-	-		
01029010	Pure bred breeding bovine animals	n.a	-	45.317	-	-	-	-	-	tq, lic, vl	esp
27011190	Coal, anthracite	free	-	43.880	-	-	-	-	-		
01011910	Live horses, for slaughter	4.0	free	43.264	-0.4	-2.0	666	1.426	2.091		
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	free	-	39.719	-	-	-	-	-		
03042099	Frozen fish fillets, n.e.s.	15.0	10.0	31.863	-1.1	-2.0	1.524	2.015	3.539		
94036010	Wooden furniture, used in dining living room	5.6	free	31.757	-5.9	-1.5	9.936	2.402	12.338		(dnk)
71069110	Silver in unwrought forms	free	-	30.556	-	-	-	-	-		
44071091	Wood sawn, coniferous	free	-	28.845	-	-	-	-	-		
01041090	Live sheep, oth than pure bred breeding animals	n.a	-	27.521	-	-	-	-	-	lic, ver, vl	ver (fra, irl)
35011050	Casein	5.0	free	25.949	-1.1	-1.5	560	290	849		
01029035	Bovine, live except pure bred breeding animals	n.a	-	24.488	-	-	-	-	-	tq, lic, vl	esp
87032210	Automobiles with reciprocating piston engine	10.0	free	23.758	-2.4	-1.5	5.184	3.276	8.460		esp,(ita, prt)
03042057	Frozen fish fillets, of hake	15.0	free	23.195	-1.1	-2.0	-	-	-	rp [e]	esp, prt
08111090	Strawberries, not containing added sugar	18.0	13.0	23.163	-	-	1.080	553	1.633	lic	(esp, grc, ita, prt)
73089099	Structures and part thereof of iron and steel	4.1	free	21.415	-0.9	-1.5	759	1.152	1.911		(ita)
44071099	Lumber, coniferous (softwood)	free	-	20.550	-	-	-	-	-		
17039000	Molasses, other than cane molasses	n.a	-	20.471	-	-	-	-	-	vl, lic	
07119050	Cultivated mushrooms	12.0	-	20.022	-	-	-	-	-	lic	
25232900	Portland cement, other than white cement	3.2	free	18.595	-1.6	-1.5	923	723	1.645		(blx, esp, ita)
89020011	Sea-going fishing vessles (GRT > 250 tons)	free	-	17.605	-	-	-	-	-		fra, esp
64035995	Oth footwear, with in-soles of 24 cm or more	8.0	free	17.288	-4.2	-1.5	5.378	1.604	6.982	sub	(blx, deu, dnk, esp, gbr, irl, ita)
43016000	Raw furskins, of fox	free	-	16.947	-	-	-	-	-		
27040019	Coke and semi-coke of coal not for man of electr	n.a	-	16.928	-	-	-	-	-		
72163100	U sections of iron and non-alloy steel	4.4	free	16.557	-2.0	-1.5	1.396	749	2.144	ver	
02089030	Meat of game, fesh, chilled or frozen	3.0	free	16.200	-1.1	-2.0	519	634	1.153		
72163200	I sections of iron and non-alloy steel	4.4	free	15.873	-2.0	-1.5	1.338	831	2.169	ver	
02072359	Geese fowls, plucked and drawn	n.a	-	15.810	-	-	-	-	-	vl	
02050000	Meat of horses, etc, fresh, chilled or frozen	8.0	free	15.438	-	-	-	-	-		
86069900	Railway cars, n.e.s.	5.0	free	14.067	-	-	-	-	-		
16024919	Swine meat, n.e.s.	n.a	-	12.166	-	-	-	-	-	vl	esp

Table I.21 (Cont'd)

EEC: Leading 60 products imported from Poland, by trade value, 1988

CN code	Short product description	Tariff rate		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [c]			NTMs	
		MFN [a]	GSP [b]	($000)	Import demand	Substi-tution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	Community level	National level [d]
72133100	Bars and rods, hot-rolled	4.9	free	12.062	-2.0	-1.5	1.127	805	1.932	ver	esp, gbr, ita, prt
16025090	Prepared or preserved meat of bovine animals	26.0	17.0	12.006	-1.1	-2.0	943	1.668	2.612	lic	(esp)
74031900	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwr n.e.s	free	-	11.996	-	-	-	-	-		
44111100	Fireboard of a density exceeding 0.8g/cm3	10.0	free	11.771	-1.4	-1.5	1.498	1.473	2.971		deu, esp, ita
72044999	Ferrous waste and scrap n.e.s.	free	-	11.718	-	-	-	-	-		
27100069	Gas oils, except for undergoing spec process	3.5	free	11.676	-1.2	-2.0	667	1.129	1.796		fra
85445910	Oth electronic conductors, wires and cables	6.5	free	11.531	-1.5	-1.5	1.056	816	1.872		(dnk),esp,(ita)
40111000	Pneumatic rubber tyres for motor cars	5.8	free	11.529	-6.0	-1.5	3.792	942	4.734		esp,grc,ita
94016900	Oth seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	5.6	free	11.484	-5.9	-1.5	3.595	851	4.445		(dnk,esp)
42031000	Articles of leather apparel	7.0	free	11.196	-3.9	-1.5	2.857	1.113	3.969		(esp)
03079911	Molluscs, n.e.s., frozen	8.0	-	11.159	-	-	-	-	-	rp [e]	prt
03074939	Frozen squid	6.0	4.00	10.889	-1.1	-2.0	226	372	598	rp [e]	prt
07095130	Mushrooms, fresh or chilled	4.0	free	10.849	-0.4	-2.0	167	283	449		
20097030	Apple juice of a density not exc 1.33g/cm3	18.0	12.0	10.752	-	-	601	123	725		prt
07031019	Onions and shallots,	12.0	-	10.569	-	-	-	-	-		esp,prt
40021900	Styrene-butaddiene rubber (SBR)	free	free	10.568	-	-	-	-	-		(ita)
72104910	Flat-rolled products of iron and steel	5.3	free	10.510	-2.0	-1.5	1.058	755	1.813	ver	(ita, prt)
84099900	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	4.9	free	10.019	-2.1	-1.5	983	694	1.667		esp,(ita)
05051010	Feathers of a kind used for stuffing, raw	free	-	9.998	-	-	-	-	-		
23064000	Oil-cake of rape or colza seeds	free	-	9.602	-	-	-	-	-		prt
-	60 leading products	-	-	1897.621	-	-					
-	of which GSP items	-	-	542.374	-	-	71.924	41.216	113.135		

Source: UNCTAD, on the basis of EUROSTAT and the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (TARIC)

a MFN rate of duty applied in 1990 (source: TARIC)

b GSP rate of duty applied in 1990 (source: TARIC).

c Estimated trade creation and trade diversion effects of extending GSP preferences to Poland. The methodology for the simulation is derived from the UNCTAD Trade Policy Simulation Model. See UNCTAD, *Discussion Papers No. 19.*

d QRs under Regulations (EEC) 288/82 and or (EEC) 3420/83. Member States applying the measures are indicated as follows: blx: Benelux; fra: France; deu: Germany; dnk: Denmark; esp: Spain; grc: Greece; irl, ireland; ita: Italy. If the country name is put within brackets the measure was terminated in 1989 or 1990.

e In certain cases a countervailing charge is provided for in addition to the customs duty.

Note: Key for abbreviations of NTMs: lic = licensing; rp = reference prices; tq = tariff quota; ver = voluntary export restraint; vl = variable levies

Table I.22

EEC: Leading 60 products imported from Hungary, by trade value, 1988

CN code	Short product description	Tariff rate		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [c]			NTMs	
		MFN [a]	GSP [b]	($000)	Import demand	Substi-tution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	Community level	National level [d]
01041090	Live sheep oth than pure bred breeding animals	n.a	-	53.810	-	-	-	-	-	vl, lic, ver	fra(ver), irl(ver)
02073100	Fatty livers of geese or ducks	3.0	free	44.463	-1.1	-2.0	1.425	698	2.123	vl	
05051010	Unworked bristles of pigs , hogs hair	free	-	42.767	-	-	-	-	-		
02081010	Edible meat of domestic rabbits	10.0	7.0	40.831	-1.1	-2.0	1.225	890	2.115		esp,prt
27100069	Gas oils	3.5	free	29.474	-1.2	-2.0	1.684	2.828	4.512		fra
29022090	Benzene, not used for heating or power	free	-	20.624	-	-	-	-	-		
16010091	Sausages and similar products of meat	n.a	-	17.243	-	-	-	-	-	vl	esp
29023090	Toluene, not used for heating or power	free	-	15.501	-	-	-	-	-		
12060090	Sunflower seeds, not for sowing	free	-	15.229	-	-	-	-	-		(esp,prt)
10051015	Maize, simple hybrids seeds	free	-	15.070	-	-	-	-	-	lic, rp [e]	
02032955	Swine meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, n.e.s.	n.a	-	14.411	-	-	-	-	-	vl	esp, prt
94036010	Wooden furniture	5.6		14.261	-5.9	-1.5	4.462	1.048	5.510		(dnk)
39011010	Linear polyethylene	12.5	free	14.031	-1.7	-1.5	2.650	2.330	4.981		(esp,ita)
39012000	Polyethylene (gravity 0,94 or more)	12.5	free	12.264	-1.7	-1.5	2.317	2.048	4.364		(esp,ita)
44011000	Fuel woods, in logs or in similar forms	free	-	12.112	-	-	-	-	-		
02072190	Fowls, domestic, whole, frozen	n.a	-	11.859	-	-	-	-	-	vl	
01011910	Horses for slaughter	4.0	free	11.680	-0.4	-2.0	180	396	576		
02031955	Swine meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, n.e.s.	n.a	-	11.663	-	-	-	-	-	vl	esp,prt
44152010	Flat pallets	4.9	free	11.658	-1.4	-1.5	762	500	1.263		
72084399	Flat-rolled prod of iron or non-alloy steel	4.9	(free)	11.555	-	-	-	-	-	ver	(ita)
07131090	Peas, not for sowing	3.0	2.0	10.792	-0.4	-2.0	42	185	227		
04090000	Natural honey	27.0	25.0	10.320	-0.4	-2.0	65	300	365		(fra),esp,(ita)
02072359	Fowls, domestic, whole, frozen	n.a	-	10.088	-	-	-	-	-		
84339000	Parts machines for cleaning, sorting eggs	3.5	free	9.791	-1.0	-1.5	331	442	773		
40119100	Rubber tyres having a 'herring-bone'	5.8	free	9.336	-6.0	-1.5	3.071	678	3.749		(esp,grc,ita)
15010011	Lard and other pig fat	3.0	-	9.298	-	-	-	-	-	vl	esp
02089030	Other meat and edible meat offal	3.0	free	9.295	-1.1	-2.0	298	366	614		
72071119	Semi-finished prod of iron and non-alloy steel	3.2	(free)	9.105	-	-	-	-	-	ver	
16025090	Prepared or preserved bovine tongue	26.0	17.0	9.086	-1.1	-2.0	714	1.264	1.978		
27111299	Propane, liquified	1.5	free	8.761	-1.4	-2.0	181	252	434		fra
05040000	Guts, bladdars and stomachs of animals	free	-	8.697	-	-	-	-	-		
31024010	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate	8.0	free	8.374	-1.6	-1.5	992	888	1.881		(blx,deu,esp grc,ita)
31052010	Mineral or chemical fertilizers	6.6	free	8.265	-1.6	-1.5	819	760	1.579		(esp,grc,ita)
84182191	Refrigerators, household type	3.8	free	8.239	-0.8	-1.5	241	396	637		
29339090	Heterocyclic compounds, other	8.0	free	8.127	-1.6	-1.5	963	892	1.855		(esp,ita)
72082399	Flat-rolled prod of iron or non-alloy steel	4.4	(free)	8.126	-	-	-	-	-	ver	
02073921	Fowls, domestic, whole, frozen	n.a	-	8.123	-	-	-	-	-	vl	
23033000	Residues of starch, brewing or dregs	free	-	8.070	-	-	-	-	-	lic	
72072017	Semi-fin prod of non-alloy steel	3.2	(free)	7.716	-2.0	-1.5	479	23	502	ver	
08112031	Raspberries	18.0	14.0	7.658	-1.1	-2.0	286	411	697	lic	
27122000	Paraffin wax	4.4	free	7.635	-1.6	-2.0	515	533	1.048		fra
72082299	Flat-rolled prod of iron or non-alloy steel	4.4	(free)	7.539	-2.0	-1.5	639	439	1.075	ver	
43031090	Articles of apparel and clothing of furskin	6.0	free	7.323	-3.7	-1.5	1.567	616	2.183		(esp)
02074361	Legs and cuts of ducks and guinea fowls	n.a	-	8.123	-	-	-	-	-		
42031000	Articles of apparel accessories, of leather	7.0	free	7.160	-3.9	-1.5	1.827	714	2.154		(esp)

Table I.22 (Cont'd)

EEC: Leading 60 products imported from Hungary, by trade value, 1988

CN code	Short product description	Tariff rate		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [c]			NTMs	
		MFN [a]	GSP [b]	($000)	Import demand	Substi-tution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	Community level	National level [d]
49019900	Printed books, not in single sheets	free	-	7.130	-	-	-	-	-		
72163100	U-sections of non-alloy steel	4.4	(free)	6.983	-2.0	-1.5	589	319	907		
76061291	Rectangular plates of aluminium alloys	7.5	free	6.861	-1.1	-1.5	686	924	1.610		(ita)
85392290	Filament lamps, other than reflector lamps	6.0	free	6.786	-4.9	-1.5	1.882	487	2.369		esp
07031019	Onions, other than sets	12.0	-	6.711	-	-	-	-	-		esp,prt
73269040	Pallets, platforms for handling goods	5.3	free	6.617	-1.0	-1.5	333	221	554		(ita)
29012200	Propene (propylene), unsaturated	free	-	6.613	-	-	-	-	-		
09042090	Fruits of the genus Capsium, crushed or	5.0	4.0	6.601	-1.3	-2.0	613	569	1.182		
85392130	Filament lamps, for motorcycles or oth mot veh	6.0	free	6.316	-4.9	-1.5	1.752	361	2.113		esp
73269099	Other articles of iron and steel	5.3	free	6.246	-1.0	-1.5	314	469	783		(ita)
01060099	Live animals, n.e.s.	free	-	6.143	-	-	-	-	-		
02074110	Cuts and offals of fowls	n.a.	-	6.037	-	-	-	-	-	vl	
20011000	Cucumbers and gherkins	22.0	-	6.024	-	-	-	-	-		
76020019	Waste and scrap of aluminium	3.2	-	5.960	-	-	-	-	-		
07096010	Sweet peppers, of the genus Capsium	9.0	-	5.951	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total, 60 leading products			730.785							
	Of which GSP items			399.434			34.390	24.209	58.595		

Source: UNCTAD, on the basis of EUROSTAT and the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (TARIC)

a MFN rate of duty applied in 1990 (Source:TARIC)

b GSP rate of duty applied in 1990. Products marked as (free) are generally eligible for GSP benefits, but these benefits are not extended to Hungary (Source: TARIC)

c Estimated trade creation and trade diversion effects of extending GSP preferences to Hungary.

d QRs under Regulations (EEC) 288/82 and or (EEC) 3420/83. Member States applying the measures are indicated as follows: blx: Benelux; fra: France; deu: Germany; dnk: Denmark; esp: Spain; grc: Greece; irl: Ireland; ita: Italy. If the country name is put within brackets the measure was terminated in 1989 or 1990.

e In certain cases a countervailing charge is provided for in addition to the customs duty.

Note: Key for abbreviations of NTMs: lic = licensing; rp = reference prices; ver = voluntary export restraint; vl = variable levies

Table I.23

United States: Leading 45 products imported from Poland, by trade value, 1989

USHTS item	Short product description	Tariff rate [a]		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [b]			NTMs
		MFN	GSP	($000)	Import demand	Substitution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	
16024120	Pork hams & cuts, without cereals vegetables	*	-	95.008						
74031100	Cathodes of refined copper	1.0	free	18.537	-1.10	-1.5	202	270	471	
27040000	Coke & semicoke of coal, lignite or peat	free	-	14.507						
16024220	Pork shoulders & cuts, boned cooked & packed	*	-	13.783						
35011050	Casein other than milk protein concentrate	0.0	-	10.995						
72084200	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products	6.0	-	8.506						voluntary export restraint
03042020	Frozen fish fillets skinned in blocks	free	-	8.192						
62021220	Women's overcoats, carcoats, not knitted	9.5	-	7.608						mfa-quota
74072190	Bars & rods of copper-zinc base alloys	2.2	free	6.668	-1.10	-1.5	158	195	353	
85392280	Electrical filament lamps of 200 W	4.0	free	6.430	-4.90	-1.5	1212	314	1526	
73170055	Nails, tacks, corrugated nails, staples, etc.	0.5	-	5.981						voluntary export restraint
62031120	Men's suits of wool or fine animal hair	*	-	5.650						mfa-quota
87013010	Track-laying tractors for agricultural use	free	-	5.551						
04069080	Cheeses, substitutes or mixtures of cheese	10.0	-	5.320						quota
87013050	Track-laying tractors not for agr. use	2.2	free	4.813	-1.50	-1.5	155	119	274	
62011220	Men's overcoats, carcoats capes, etc.	10.0	-	4.444						mfa-quota
74082100	Wire of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	4.0	free	4.103	-1.10	-1.5	174	207	381	
87019010	Tractors nesi, for agricultural use	free	-	3.696						
84581900	Horizontal lathes for removing metal	4.4	free	3.496	-3.20	-1.5	468	210	678	
72163100	L sections of iron or nonalloy steel	0.9	-	3.446						voluntary export restraint
87031000	Motor vehicles for transporting persons	2.5	-	2.968						
53092140	Woven fabrics of flax	3.0	-	2.950						mfa-consultation
87089920	Parts nesi of tractors not for agriculture	2.2	free	2.905	-1.90	-1.5	119	91	210	
05119100	Products of fish, crustaceans, molluscs	free	-	2.761						
84662090	Work holders for machine tools	4.7	free	2.747	-1.00	-1.5	123	179	302	
51121960	Woven fabrics of 85% of combed wool	36.1	-	2.697						
70133150	Glassware of lead crystal for table & kitchen	6.0	-	2.689						
84521000	Sewing machines of the household type	3.7	free	2.680	-0.80	-1.5	76	142	219	
94036080	Wooden furniture other than seats	2.5	free	2.534	-2.80	-1.5	173	93	266	
70139150	Glassware of lead crystal nesi	6.0	-	2.534	-	-	-			
61103030	Sweaters, pullovers, etc. knitted	34.2	-	2.530	-	-	-			mfa-quota, mfa-consultation
08111000	Strawberries	14.0	free	2.450	-1.10	-2.0	331	564	895	
72084300	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel prod.	6.0	-	2.444	-	-	-			
94016920	Bent-wood seats	6.6	free	2.363	-2.80	-1.5	410	131	540	
84821050	Ball bearings without integral shafts	11.0	-	2.341	-	-	-			
62033100	Men's suit-type jackets & blazers	22.0	-	2.296	-	-	-			mfa-quota
61091000	T-shirts, tank-tops, etc. knitted crochetted	21.0	-	2.260	-	-	-			mfa-quota, mfa-consultation
70133960	Glassware nesi used for table or kitchen	7.2	-	2.256	-	-	-			
20097000	Apple juice, unfermented without added spirit	free	-	2.057	-	-	-			
87120010	Bicycles not motorized with wheels below 65 cm	11.0	-	2.024	-	-	-			
84311000	Parts for use with the machinery	2.0	free	1.979	-1.00	-1.5	39	56	95	
12101000	Hop cones, fresh or dried, not ground	*	-	1.961	-	-	-			
84119190	Parts of turbojets or turbopropellers	3.7	free	1.875	-2.10	-1.5	140	101	241	
64039940	Welt footwear with outer soles of rubber	5.0	-	1.860	-		-			
64039960	Nonwelt footwear with outer sole of rubber	8.5	-		-		-			
	Leading 45 products			298.217						
	Of which GSP items			63.553			3.780	2.672	6.451	

a MFN and GSP rates of duty applied in 1990. Source: United States Harmonized Tariff Schedule, 1990.
b Estimated trade creation and trade diversion effects of extending GSP preferences to Poland.

Table 1.24

United States: Leading 45 products imported from Hungary, by trade value, 1989

USHTS item	Short product description	Tariff rate [a]		Imports	Elasticities		Simulation results [b]			NTMs
		MFN	GSP	($000)	Import demand	Substi-tution	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total effect	
87085080	Drive axles with differential for motor vehic.	3.1	free	27.395	-1.9	-1.5	1.565	661	2.227	
20097000	Apple juice unfermented without added spirit	free	-	20.089	-	-	-	-	-	
87089910	Parts nesi of tractors for agricultural use	free	-	14.011	-	-	-	-	-	
16024120	Pork hams & cuts thereof without cereals/vegetab	*	-	13.860	-	-	-	-	-	
85392280	Electrical filament lamps of power below 200 w	4.0	free	11.500	-4.9	-1.5	2.167	559	2.726	
40112000	New pneumatic tires of rubber for buses trucks	4.0	free	11.205	-6.0	-1.5	2.586	642	3.228	
76069230	Nonrectangular plates sheets & strip of alumin	3.0	free	10.225	-1.1	-1.5	328	392	720	
64039960	Nonwelt footwear with outer soles of rubber	8.5	-	9.505	-	-	-	-	-	
16024920	Pork other than ham & shoulder & cuts thereof	*	-	6.878	-	-	-	-	-	
20054000	Peas prepared preserved otherwise than by vinegar	free	-	6.619	-	-	-	-	-	
74092100	Plates sheets & strip of copper-zinc base alloy	1.9	free	6.496	-1.1	-1.5	133	168	302	
10051000	Seed corn (maize)	free	-	5.151	-	-	-	-	-	
16024220	Pork shoulders & cuts thereof, boned & cooked	*	-	4.535	-	-	-	-	-	
29225015	Aromatic cardiovascular drugs of amino-acids	8.0	-	4.037	-	-	-	-	-	
62011100	Men's/boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, etc.	*	-	3.975	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
84822000	Tapered roller bearings	6.5	-	3.691	-	-	-	-	-	
87169050	Parts of trailers & semi-trailers nesi	3.1	free	3.625	-2.3	-1.5	251	155	406	
05051000	Feathers of a kind used for stuffing	7.5	free	3.353	-1.1	-2.0	257	449	707	quota
04069045	Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation	6.4	-	3.316	-	-	-	-	-	quota
87086080	Nondriving axles & parts thereof for vehicles	3.1	free	3.248	-1.9	-1.5	186	144	330	
62046100	Women's/girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls	17.0	-	3.138	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
55151310	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers	14.3	-	3.085	-	-	-	-	-	
84821050	Ball bearings without integral shafts	11.0	-	3.008	-	-	-	-	-	
62033100	Men's/boys' suit-type jackets & blazers	22.0	-	2.999	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
20029000	Prepared tomatoes other than whole or in pieces	13.6	-	2.936	-	-	-	-	-	
52053200	Multiple/cabled cotton yarn, 85% more cotton	7.3	-	2.774	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
94032000	Metal furniture of a kind not used in offices	4.0	free	2.747	-2.8	-1.5	296	159	455	
22042140	Grape wine not sparkling effervescent	*	-	2.676	-	-	-	-	-	excise tax
29419050	Antibiotics nesi other than aromatic	3.7	free	2.608	-1.6	-1.5	149	138	286	
62031220	Men's/boys' suits of synthetic fibers	29.0	-	2.597	-	-	-	-	-	
61082100	Women's/girls' cotton briefs & panties	8.1	-	2.595	-	-	-	-	-	
62031120	Men's/boys' suits of wool/fine animal hair	*	-	2.534	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
22071060	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80% vol. alcohol	3.0	-	2.327	-	-	-	-	-	
72082250	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel in coils	6.0	-	2.227	-	-	-	-	-	voluntary export restraint
62041920	Women's/girls' suits of artificial fiber	*	-	2.188	-	-	-	-	-	
62045100	Women's/girls' skirts not knitted crochetted	17.0	-	2.048	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
87079050	Bodies for motor vehicles nesi of headings	4.0	-	2.022	-	-	-	-	-	
04069030	Goya cheese not grated powdered processed	25.0	-	1.995	-	-	-	-	-	quota
62043120	Women's/girls' suit-type jackets of wool	*	-	1.944	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
72082350	Flat-rolled iron nonalloy steel in coils	4.9	-	1.929	-	-	-	-	-	voluntary export restraint
09042020	Paprika, dried or crushed or ground	*	free	1.802	-1.3	-2.0	19	22	41	
62021100	Women's girls overcoats, carcoats, capes, etc.	*	-	1.759	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
61103030	Sweaters, pullovers, etc. knitted crochetted	34.2	-	1.745	-	-	-	-	-	mfa-quota
85393900	Electrical discharge lamps (other than fluorescent)	3.7	free	1.721	-4.9	-1.5	301	90	39 1	
32129000	Pigments dispersed in nonaqueous media	3.1	free	1.714	-1.6	-1.5	82	70	153	
	Leading 45 products			232.662						
	Of which GSP items			87.639			8.320	3.649	11.972	

a MFN and GSP rates of duty applied in 1990. Source: United States Harmonized Tariff Schedule, 1990.
b Estimated trade creation and trade diversion effects of extending GSP preferences to Hungary.

Table II.1

Shares of developing countries and East European countries in imports of developed market-economy countries by commodity group, 1980, 1985, 1988
(Percentages)

SITC	Product group	All developing countries			South and South East Asia			The East-Asian four a/			East European countries except USSR			USSR		
		1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988
01	Live animals, chiefly for food	4.6	6.0	5.1	.0	. 0	.1	.0	.0	.1	8.5	6.0	3.3	.3	.3	.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	10.2	5.4	2.0	.8	1.1	4.0	.5	.9	3.0	5.5	2.1	3.8	.2	.1	.0
02	Dairy products	.2	.4	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.8	.9	.0	.0	.0
03	Fish	38.2	41.0	42.1	19.7	22.4	24.1	10.0	11.5	12.2	.6	.9	.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
04	Cereals	2.5	6.9	5.0	.7	1.9	2.0	.1	.8	.6	.3	.3	.5	.0	.0	.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	33.6	38.4	34.4	10.3	10.1	8.3	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	.1
06	Sugar	56.1	48.3	37.2	10.1	9.1	6.5	1.5	.8	.7	.7	1.3	1.3	.1	.3	.2
07	Coffee and tea	80.8	77.1	70.6	8.2	8.6	9.3	.4	1.0	.9	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0
08	Feed stuff for animals	15.6	37.5	31.6	3.1	4.7	4.2	.1	.3	.4	.3	.5	.6	.0	.1	.1
09	Misc. edible products	7.6	8.2	6.6	4.7	5.5	4.7	2.9	4.0	3.7	1.1	.6	.8	.0	.0	.0
11	Beverages	4.2	4.5	5.0	.1	.3	.7	.1	.2	.6	1.0	.6	.7	.4	.4	.4
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	32.2	32.0	23.2	9.3	5.8	3.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	.9	.6	.0	.0	.0
21	Hide and skins	10.4	9.5	8.3	2.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	.2	2.4	1.2	.8	2.8	2.6	4.4
22	Oil seeds	18.1	23.8	23.2	1.7	.6	.5	.0	.0	.1	.4	1.4	1.3	.1	.0	.0
23	Crude rubber	57.3	50.0	51.5	52.9	44.6	45.9	4.3	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	.3	.5	.6
24	Cork and wood	29.6	24.1	23.3	19.6	16.0	14.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	7.5	6.0	7.4
25	Pulp and waste paper	5.5	5.4	6.1	.2	.2	.3	.0	.0	.1	.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	.9	1.5
26	Textile fibre	22.1	22.8	22.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	.1	1.4	1.1	.7	1.1	3.1	1.3	3.4	3.2
27	Crude fertilizers	24.7	25.7	21.3	1.8	2.2	3.7	.6	.8	1.1	2.6	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.9	.7
28	Metallic ores	34.2	33.1	31.6	7.9	6.6	7.5	.8	.9	1.2	.5	.8	.9	.7	1.4	1.5
29	Crude animal and vegetable	22.7	23.5	20.9	10.0	10.7	10.0	3.3	4.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	.5	.3	.3
32	Coal	.5	.9	2.5	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	9.0	7.9	6.0	3.9	3.0	4.9
33	Petroleum	78.4	62.7	61.5	6.7	6.4	5.7	.7	1.3	1.3	.8	1.3	1.3	3.9	5.9	6.4
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	34.7	39.3	44.8	13.9	19.4	24.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	6.0	7.4	11.2
35	Electric power	.9	1.3	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	6.4	5.4
41	Animal and vegetable fats	3.8	8.1	5.1	.5	.8	.7	.1	.2	.2	1.0	.9	1.7	.3	.2	1.0-
42	Fixed vegetable oils	56.4	49.0	46.5	32.8	31.8	30.9	.5	1.0	.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	.2	.4	.2
43	Animal and vegetable oil, processed	15.7	22.6	16.7	9.8	18.2	10.6	.3	1.2	1.1	.6	1.0	.8	.0	.1	.1
68	Non-ferrous metals	23.0	21.4	19.9	5.1	4.3	2.6	.5	.6	.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.4
51	Organic chemicals	3.7	7.6	6.6	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	.8	.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	.4	.7	.7
52	Inorganic chemicals	9.0	7.1	8.7	.6	.6	1.0	.5	.5	.8	1.5	1.2	3.1	7.3	3.7	3.7
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1.8	2.5	3.0	.9	1.2	1.8	.5	.8	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.0	.0	.0
54	Medicinal and pharmeceutical products	3.9	4.0	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1
55	Perfume materials, toilet and cleansing products	5.1	5.4	4.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	.6	1.0	1.4	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
56	Fertilizers manufactured	3.3	6.2	11.4	.2	.5	1.2	.2	.2	.7	4.7	6.4	5.1	3.0	3.9	2.5
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	6.5	6.1	5.6	3.4	4.8	4.8	3.2	4.2	4.1	1.0	.6	1.0	.1	.0	.0

Table II.1 (continued)

SITC	Product group	All developing countries			South and South East Asia			The East-Asian four a/			East European countries except USSR			USSR		
		1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988
58	Plastic materials, etc.	1.4	4.0	3.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.1	.1
59	Chemical materials and prods., n.e.s.	1.9	3.7	3.3	.9	1.7	1.6	.2	.5	.6	.7	.6	.8	.1	.1	.1
61	Leather and leather manufactures	28.7	33.3	36.3	12.9	17.6	17.1	2.5	3.8	4.8	.9	.9	1.0	.5	.1	.2
62	Rubber manufactures	6.5	10.7	10.1	5.2	7.8	6.9	4.7	6.9	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	.0	.0	.0
63	Wood & cork manufactures excluding furniture	25.9	30.7	31.6	19.9	23.9	25.4	14.0	11.9	9.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	.8	1.0	.9
64	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	1.6	3.0	3.6	.7	.9	1.0	.6	.9	.9	.6	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	18.1	19.7	19.9	11.7	13.2	13.2	5.6	7.0	6.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	.2	.1	.2
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	8.9	6.2	18.9	5.4	4.0	11.4	2.6	1.9	4.9	1.1	.5	1.3	3.9	.6	1.2
67	Iron and steel	5.9	10.5	13.7	2.4	4.5	5.5	2.2	4.0	4.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	.3	.3	.7
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7.9	13.3	14.4	6.7	11.4	12.1	5.7	10.6	11.1	1.1	.8	.8	.1	.0	.0
71	Power generating machinery	5.1	10.9	10.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	.9	1.6	1.9	.4	.2	.1	1.2	.6	.6
72	Machinery for specific industry	1.2	2.9	2.8	.5	1.4	1.7	.5	1.3	1.7	.9	.7	.6	.1	.1	.1
73	Metalworking machinery	3.0	4.3	4.3	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.0	1.2	1.3	.6	.4	.3
74	General industrial machinery	2.1	5.2	5.9	1.4	3.8	4.1	1.2	3.5	3.7	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1
75	Office and data processing equipment	4.4	10.3	17.0	2.8	8.8	15.6	2.7	8.6	15.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
76	Telecom, recording equipment	22.3	22.5	28.3	18.4	17.7	23.1	17.6	16.5	21.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
77	Electrical machinery, household equipment	15.0	20.9	21.1	11.7	16.1	16.5	7.5	11.1	12.5	.8	.5	.5	.1	.0	.1
78	Road vehicles	1.1	2.0	4.2	.3	.6	2.1	.3	.6	2.0	.4	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2
79	Other transport equipment	8.6	6.6	8.9	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.2	2.9	2.7	1.3	.5	.5	.7	.2	.4
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, lighting equipment	7.7	18.1	17.9	6.1	14.3	14.8	5.5	13.6	13.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0
82	Furniture	10.5	18.3	18.0	7.4	13.4	13.2	5.7	11.7	10.5	6.0	4.6	4.4	.1	.2	.2
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	51.3	56.3	49.1	45.8	52.5	45.9	43.5	49.5	41.4	2.9	2.1	1.7	.0	.0	.0
84	Clothing	41.7	51.4	51.6	35.3	42.7	40.1	28.9	33.6	29.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	.0	.0.	.0
85	Footwear	31.3	44.8	48.7	25.1	34.2	39.4	23.3	32.8	36.7	3.2	1.9	1.6	.0	.0	.0
87	Professional scientific instruments	3.3	4.7	5.9	1.6	2.6	3.7	1.2	2.1	3.1	.4	.2	.2	.1	.0	.1
88	Photographic apparatus, watches, clocks	12.6	12.7	14.9	12.2	11.7	13.5	11.3	10.7	12.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
89	Misc. manufactured articles	15.6	21.2	20.5	13.2	18.5	18.3	12.1	16.6	15.9	1.0	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1
	Share in total imports	29.8	24.4	20.2	7.0	8.6	9.6	3.3	5.1	6.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.1
	Memo item: Value (million dollars)	416 793	336 684	411 463	97 745	118 538	196 747	46 057	70 312	133 612	17 666	15 493	20 860	24 832	22 880	22 228

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on United Nations Statistical Office data tapes.

a/ Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, Province of China

Table II.2

Shares of developing countries and East European countries in imports of developed market-economy countries of Western Europe by commodity group, 1980, 1985, 1988
(Percentages)

SITC	Product group	All developing countries			South and South East Asia			The East-Asian four a/			East European countries except USSR			USSR		
		1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988
01	Live animals, chiefly for food	2.5	2.8	4.1	.0	. 0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	7.8	6.7	.4	.3	.2
01	Meat and meat preparations	8.2	8.5	8.3	.2	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	5.7	5.3	4.6	.1	.1	.0
02	Dairy products	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.5	.6	.0	.0	.0
03	Fish	22.0	23.0	27.5	7.1	6.5	8.0	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
04	Cereals	2.6	6.8	3.9	.4	1.8	1.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.8	.6	.0	.0	.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	27.3	29.4	26.7	6.8	6.3	5.1	1.2	.6	.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	.1	.1	.1
06	Sugar	45.6	36.0	32.5	2.3	4.5	2.9	.1	.0	.1	1.4	2.4	1.9	.2	.5	.3
07	Coffee and tea	76.8	72.4	65.2	6.7	6.0	.2	.1	.5	.0	.2	.3	.4	.1	.0	.1
08	Feed stuff for animals	32.4	39.5	34.2	6.2	4.4	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.6	.5	.7	.0	.0	.0
09	Misc. edible products	3.1	2.4	1.7	1	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	.6	1.3	.9	1.1	.0	.0	.0
11	Beverages	4.2	3.2	2.9		.1	.1	.-0	.0	.1	1.4	.9	.9	.5	.3	.3
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	28.4	27.1	20.8	9.7	6.0	4.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	1.1	.7	.5	.0	.0	.0
21	Hide and skins	11.4	10.8	9.1	2.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.1	.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	3.0	2.8	5.1
22	Oil seeds	21.4	30.6	27.0	1.8	.5	.2	.0	.1	.1	.6	2.0	1.8	.0	.0	.0
23	Crude rubber	43.2	34.4	34.9	38.9	28.9	3.9	3.7	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	.5	.8	.9
24	Cork and wood	26.3	24.3	21.2	9.3	9.9	7.5	1.3	.9	.8	5.6	6.6	5.3	8.2	8.0	9.8
25	Pulp and waste paper	5.7	5.0	4.9	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.4
26	Textile fibre	24.2	24.9	17.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	.2	.3	.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	4.2	1.5	2.4
27	Crude fertilizers	21.7	21.0	16.4	.6	.9	1.3	.0	.0	.1	3.8	4.8	3.2	2.0	1.0	.7
28	Metallic ores	28.8	28.6	24.7	2.1	1.5	1.0	.7	.6	.3	.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.2
29	Crude animal and vegetable	15.4	14.5	12.2	7.5	4.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	.5	.3	.3
32	Coal	.6	1.0	3.3	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	14.1	13.8	11.2	4.9	2.8	4.0
33	Petroleum	67.9	51.2	47.2	.2	.4	.1	.1	1	.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	7.1	10.5	12.3
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	10.4	18.1	16.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.4	.3	11.2	12.8	22.3
35	Electric power	.9	1.3	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	6.4	5.5
41	Animal and vegetable fats	3.9	7.9	4.9	.3	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.1	.8
42	Fixed vegetable oils	51.2	40.2	38.4	22.8	21.0	23.3	.2	.3	.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	.3	.5	.2
43	Animal and vegetable oil, processed	12.5	16.7	11.5	8.9	14.0	8.0	.1	.0	.0	.7	1.2	.9	.0	.0	.0
68	Non-ferrous metals	18.1	16.8	15.0	2.9	2.0	.6	.4	.1	.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.6	3.1
51	Organic chemicals	2.0	3.8	3.7	.3	.8	.7	.2	.7	.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	.5	.9	.9
52	Inorganic chemicals	9.6	7.3	8.3	.2	.2	.5	.1	.1	.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	8.3	4.5	4.7
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1.2	1.6	1.7	.5	.6	1.0	.2	.8	.4	.5	.4	.5	.0	.0	.0
54	Medicinal and pharmeceutical products	1.9	1.8	1.4	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.7	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1
55	Perfume materials, toilet and cleansing products	3.0	2.8	2.5	.9	1.0	.6	.1	.1	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
56	Fertilizers manufactured	4.0	7.5	11.7	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	6.6	7.6	6.0	3.4	2.8	2.2
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3.3	1.2	2.3	.5	.6	1.3	.3	.5	1.3	1.5	.5	1.7	.1	.0	.0

Table II.2 (continued)

SITC	Product group	All developing countries			South and South East Asia			The East-Asian four a/			East European countries except USSR			USSR		
		1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988	1980	1985	1988
58	Plastic materials, etc.	.4	1.7	1.7	.1	.2	.4	.1	.2	.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.1
59	Chemical materials and prods., n.e.s.	.9	1.3	1.7	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	1	.7	.8	.0	.1	.1	.1
61	Leather and leather manufactures	24.4	26.7	29.5	10.6	15.5	15.2	.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	.6	.2	.2
62	Rubber manufactures	3.7	4.3	5.8	2.4	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	.0	.0	.0
63	Wood & cork manufactures excluding furniture	15.6	15.2	16.3	10.4	9.2	11.0	6.8	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.2
64	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	.9	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.8	.8	.6	.3	.1	.2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	13.8	12.9	14.0	7.1	6.5	7.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	.2	.1	.2
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	6.1	7.9	13.8	3.1	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	4.9	2.2	1.9
67	Iron and steel	3.3	3.8	5.0	.6	.3	.6	.5	.1	.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	.4	.4	.7
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	3.8	3.9	5.5	3.2	3.1	4.5	2.5	2.7	3.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	.1
71	Power generating machinery	4.9	6.9	6.9	.6	1.8	1.7	.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	.8	.9	.6	.4	.2
72	Machinery for specific industry	.7	1.2	1.2	.3	.6	.7	.3	.5	.7	1.2	1.1	.8	.1	.1	.1
73	Metalworking machinery	1.1	1.6	2.6	.8	1.0	2.1	.7	.9	2.0	3.6	1.9	1.8	.6	.6	.4
74	General industrial machinery	.8	1.4	1.7	.3	.7	.9	.2	.6	.8	.8	.7	.6	.1	.1	.1
75	Office and data processing equipment	1.8	4.4	8.9	1.1	3.9	8.6	1.1	3.8	8.4	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
76	Telecom, recording equipment	12.2	10.3	16.4	11.4	9.3	15.4	10.9	8.1	14.1	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1
77	Electrical machinery, household equipment	5.2	7.7	9.0	4.0	6.5	7.7	3.0	4.3	5.8	1.0	.8	.8	.1	.1	.1
78	Road vehicles	1.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.8	.4	.1	.2	.3	.7	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
79	Other transport equipment	9.2	7.6	10.6	1.9	3.2	2.8	.8	2.4	2.7	1.6	.8	.7	.5	.3	.6
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, lighting equipment	2.9	3.3	5.3	2.2	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.1	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	.0	.0	.0
82	Furniture	3.4	3.6	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.1	.9	1.5	6.9	7.2	6.0	.2	.3	.2
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	38.2	39.8	43.0	34.3	36.4	39.9	32.0	32.3	35.0	4.9	4.7	3.1	.0	.0	.0
84	Clothing	28.3	30.4	36.0	22.2	20.6	23.5	16.8	14.8	15.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	.0	.0.	.0
85	Footwear	7.4	15.7	23.1	5.6	11.6	17.6	4.9	10.1	14.6	1.8	3.2	2.1	.0	.0	.0
87	Professional scientific instruments	2.1	2.7	3.2	.8	1.3	1.9	.5	.8	1.4	.5	.3	.3	.1	.0	.1
88	Photographic apparatus, watches, clocks	9.4	7.0	9.6	9.0	6.5	8.8	8.4	5.8	8.0	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.1
89	Misc. manufactured articles	8.8	9.5	11.3	7.5	8.0	10.1	6.7	6.8	8.3	1.4	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.1
	Share in total imports	22.0	17.4	12.7	3.2	3.2	4.4	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.5
	Memo item: Value (million dollars)	198 158	134 380	160 032	28 642	24 756	56 105	15 899	13 488	36 138	16 054	13 238	18 071	22 376	20 980	1 867

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on United Nations Statistical Office data tapes.

Table II.3

Indicators of export and growth performance in selected developing countries, 1980-1988
(Percentage)

	Average annual real rate of growth of				Share of manufactures in exports	
	gross national product	manufacturing value added 1980-88	manufactured exports	total exports	1980	1988
Countries with low tariffs and non-tariff measures since the early eighties						
Chile	1.6	1.7	11.5	3.8	9.5	15.0
Malaysia	4.5	8.0	16.3	8.7	19.0	45.2
Singapore	7.6	6.3	9.2	8.2	53.9	74.3
Countries with major policy changes in the eighties						
Bolivia (1985)	-1.0	-4.7	-6.4	-0.7	3.0	2.9
Côte-d'Ivoire (1984)	-0.2	5.0[a/]	-2.3	-1.7	9.4	12.4
Jamaica (1985)	-0.2	1.8	-6.3	-2.9	63.4	58.9
Mexico (1985)	0.9	0.6	18.4	6.6	14.6	55.8
Republic of Korea (1980-87)	10.1	13.2	15.2	15.0	90.0	93.3
Uruguay (1983)	-0.5	-1.2	2.3	3.6	38.1	47.1
Countries with substantially relaxed non-tariff measures but retaining high tariffs						
Argentina (1989)	-1.3	-1.9	-1.2	1.8	23.2	25.7
Brazil (1990)	1.9	0.8	7.1	7.5	38.7	47.8
Colombia	3.0	2.4	0.5	5.9	20.4	25.0
Costa Rica (1986-90)	1.5	1.2	2.7	3.1	34.3	40.6
Mauritius	6.2	11.1	19.7	12.8	29.0	61.2
Nigeria (1986)	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	-6.8	1.4	2.2
Senegal	3.4	4.2	9.5	5.7	15.1	24.6
Sri Lanka	4.1	6.0	13.9	5.0	18.8	42.2
Thailand	6.2	7.3	19.9	12.9	30.0	51.6
Turkey	5.2	7.7	30.9	18.2	26.9	64.0
Venezuela (1989)	0.8	3.0	13.1	0.1	1.7	9.1
Yugoslavia	0.2	1.1	2.4	1.5	73.2	78.4
Countries with important remaining non-tariff measures						
Bangladesh	3.6	2.5	5.5	5.2	67.2	69.1
Ecuador	2.8	1.6	1.3	4.5	3.0	6.3
Ghana (1986)	1.7	0.8	3.6	1.3	2.0	3.7
Indonesia	4.3	9.3	34.9	-0.7	2.4	28.4
Kenya	4.2	4.6	-0.6	-0.5	15.2	17.1
Morocco	3.8	4.2	14.2	5.4	23.5	49.9
Pakistan	6.5	7.9	12.2	7.8	49.1	69.0
Philippines	1.1	1.1	5.7	1.3	37.0	62.2

Table II.3 (continued)

Countries with relatively small reductions in import charges and quantitative restrictions						
India	5.9	8.2	4.7	4.9	62.1	72.6
Peru (1990)	0.7	0.5	-1.2	-3.8	17.1	21.2
Sierra Leone	2.4[a/]	-1.0[a/]	-9.5	-7.4	56.0	58.0

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data of the United Nations Statistical Office and World Bank, World tables.

a/ 1980-1987.

Note: Dates in parenthesis refer to year(s) of major trade policy reforms.